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PUGWASh CONFERENCE URGES FOR USSR-U.S. ARMS TALKS

LD111341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 80 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Defending Detente"]

[Text] Geneva, 8 Dec--A 2-day Pugwash conference on the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe has been held here. Scientists, eminent politicians and military men from the United States, the USSR, France, the GDR, Finland, the FRG and a number of other countries took part.

Those taking part in the conference adopted a statement stressing the urgent need for nuclear arms limitation in Europe. Special significance here is attached to the continuation of Soviet-U.S. talks on this problem. This is important to prevent a dangerous new twist of the nuclear arms race, the threat of which has risen as a result of the NATO decision to deploy additional new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe.

The statement notes the importance of the speediest entry into force of the SALT II treaty, which is a necessary condition for the implementation of possible accords on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. Those taking part in the Geneva meeting of the Pugwash movement expressed their profound concern at the proclamation of the "limited" nuclear war doctrine in the United States, which, in their opinion, could lead to world catastrophe.

At a meeting with press representatives in Geneva, the participants in the Pugwash conference expressed a unanimous opinion in their assessment of the threat arising to the peoples as a result of the increase in the nuclear arsenal in West Europe. They emphasized the important role which the world public is called on to play in halting the arms race and reducing the danger of war.

WEST MISREPRESENTS PACT STANCE AT MBFR TALKS

LD101705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 80 p 5

[Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "Position Misrepresented"]

[Text] Vienna, 5 Dec--The scheduled plenary session of the participants in the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe has taken place here. Ambassador Jackson, head of the British delegation, spoke at the meeting. In his speech he made serious misrepresentations of the position of the USSR and the other socialist states, making it appear that they do not wish to cooperate with the Western side on the so-called "numbers issue."

In reply to the British representatives' allegation Ambassador N.K. Tarasov, head of the Soviet delegation, testified that such an interpretation of the socialist countries' position does not correspond to the actual situation. On the contrary, the facts attest that the Warsaw Pact countries have taken and are taking an active part in the numbers discussion. They were the first to submit at the talks, in 1976, official data on the strength of their forces. On their initiative an exchange of updated numerical data took place this year.

The socialist countries, the head of the Soviet delegation emphasized, are deeply convinced that the numerical material already on the negotiating table is quite sufficient for the drafting of a first-stage agreement--on condition, of course, that the West has the political will to come to an understanding. Speaking about the reasons for the West's attempts to present the socialist states' position in an incorrect light, the Soviet representative noted that the NATO countries are not submitting their own proposals and are attempting to justify their own unconstructive position and to shift onto the other side the blame for the difficulties encountered at the talks. The West is conducting the whole discussion with an obvious calculation--to reinforce by any means the concept of a "disproportion" in the respective strengths of the Warsaw Pact and NATO forces, in order to obtain one-sided advantages to the detriment of the security of the countries of the socialist community.

CSSR DELEGATE'S REMARKS AT MBFR TALKS CITED

LD111848 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 11 Dec, TASS--Another closed-door plenary meeting was held in Vienna's Hofburg Palace today at the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. The head of the delegation of Czechoslovakia, Emil Keblusek, addressed the meeting.

It was announced at a press conference that his speech was devoted to the most topical issue of the talks: drafting the first agreement. Striving to attain this goal, the socialist countries carried out work together with Western representatives during the present round of the talks to compare the stands of the sides on the main provisions of the agreement. Analyzing the preliminary results of this work, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation said it was useful since it allowed to define the range of questions of the future agreement and to compare the points of view of the sides on those questions more systematically and consistently. In the course of the comparison it was found out on which questions the stands of the sides coincide or are in close proximity, on which questions there is a certain degree of understanding, while their final solution is connected with various reservations, and, lastly, on which questions there are still considerable differences.

The sides have reached understanding on the common goal of the agreement, on the reductions of troops of direct participants from both sides in two stages. It is understood that on the first stage reductions will embrace the ground troops of the Soviet Union and the United States, that in the period between the stages individual restrictions will be established for the levels of troops of those two countries remaining after the reductions, that the reduced Soviet and U.S. contingents will be withdrawn to the territories of their countries, and so forth. Despite the earlier achieved understanding on the region of troops reductions and the use of measures connected with troops reductions, the West insists on spreading certain measures of control and verification beyond the frontiers of the agreed region. The Western side still refuses to assume treaty commitments on "freezing" the number of troops of other, apart from the United States, Western direct participants, and their subsequent reduction during the second stage, which is an indespensable condition for the reduction and limitation of the Soviet and U.S. troops during the first stage. The Western side also refuses to solve the question of armaments reduction and establishing a mechanism for maintaining collective levels of troops belonging to both alliances following the two stages of reductions.

Emil Keblusek said at the time the task was to concentrate efforts on expanding the sphere of mutual understanding on the main elements of future accords, rather than merely register the points of coincidence, proximity or difference of views. Calling attention to the fact that throughout 1980 NATO countries have not come up with new constructive proposals, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation urged them to make constructive steps for their part for the purpose of the speediest drafting of the text of the agreement on the first stage.

APN COMMENTATOR HITS WEST'S APPROACH TO TALKS

LD100855 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 26 Nov 80 p 7

[APN commentator Dmitriy Ardamatskiy article: "Warsaw Pact Nations Accede to NATO Wishes"]

[Text] If one followed the course of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, one would know that on 10 July the socialist nations put forward new proposals, which complied with the wishes of the Western negotiators on several points.

These new proposals were put forward in an attempt to move the negotiations from deadlock--the parties have now been negotiating for 7 years without reaching any results. Of course, the new proposals do not mean that the Warsaw Pact countries totally abandon their own security interests, but they are real concessions. For this reason these countries expect that their demarche will in time--the sooner the better--be answered by corresponding moves from the others taking part in the negotiations, so that further progress can be made in this important matter. But 4 months have now passed without any positive reaction from NATO. Various excuses are made, which do not hide the fact, however, that the West is using Vienna to cover constant increases in its numbers of armed troops in central Europe. That this is in fact the case is shown by the actual figures for the two sides' armed forces in the area in question as of 1 January 1980.

Almost all the NATO nations' armed forces have been considerably increased, compared with the figures for 1976-78. The expansion is especially true of army and air force strengths. Thus U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown announced in his annual report to Congress in connection with the debate on the 1981 budget that the number of U.S. soldiers in West Germany alone had increased by 26,000 in the last 4 years. Here as in many other areas the Pentagon and NATO are working to achieve military superiority over the socialist nations.

An analysis of the latest figures for the two sides' armed forces shows that the West is deliberately using figures for the Warsaw Pact countries that are too high and figures for NATO forces that are too low. Time and time again in Vienna the socialist nations' representatives have pointed to real errors in NATO's figures for the number of men in various military units. The whole of this "numbers talk" which the West has brought about serves the purpose of preventing the reaching of a real agreement. In January 1980 Harold Brown confirmed in the Senate, and his West German counterpart Hans Apel agreed, that there is in central Europe, "approximate numerical balance" between Warsaw Pact and NATO conventional armed forces. At the same time the Western negotiators counted all the units down to the last medical orderly and cook for the 117th time in Vienna to prove the socialist countries' "numerical superiority."

With this as an excuse the NATO nations are trying to wriggle out of the Warsaw Pact countries' compromise proposal for an agreement on the first phase of troop limitations. In addition to the 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks that the Soviet Union has already withdrawn unilaterally from central Europe, the Soviet Union is prepared, within the framework of an agreement on the first phase, to withdraw a further 20,000 soldiers against a simultaneous withdrawal of 13,000 U.S. soldiers. This would mean the withdrawal of a total of 40,000 Soviet troops, which is 10,000 more than the NATO countries demanded in the December 1979 proposal.

Another important concession from the socialist nations is their proposal that each of the nations affected may have armed troops in central Europe in numbers up to 50 percent of the total of 900,000 men in East and West respectively, that is, up to 450,000 men. This meets the NATO wish that certain countries must be allowed to increase their armed forces in central Europe, if one or more of their allies finds it necessary to reduce their armed forces unilaterally.

The West has not responded to this most important proposal yet either. What lies behind this silence? The hope of more unilateral concessions from the Warsaw Pact countries? But, to put it mildly, it must be unrealistic to expect that an agreement in Vienna can come about through concessions on only one side. There is every indication that the West simply does not want to reach an agreement. And such an assumption is supported by the violent upswing in the militarist tide in the West in general and in the United States in particular.

We are only left to hope that commonsense and the instinct for self-preservation will finally gain the upper hand in NATO circles. In any case, the Warsaw Pact countries' latest concessions have opened up radically new possibilities for reaching an agreement.

SED POLITBURO ENDORSES PACT SUMMIT RESULTS

LD121117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 80 p 5

[TASS report: "A High Assessment"]

[Text] Berlin, 9 Dec--The SED Central Committee Politburo states its full agreement with the assessment of the international situation made at the meeting of Warsaw Pact countries' party and state figures in Moscow, a SED Central Committee Politburo session communique published here today says.

The results of the Moscow meeting, the communique stresses, are new evidence that the Warsaw Pact states, true to their peace-loving policy, are consistently continuing their efforts in the struggle for peace and international security, to curb the arms race and effect disarmament. In order to make further progress on the path of detente it is necessary to resolutely oppose the course of arms race and confrontation pursued by the aggressive and reactionary circles of imperialism. Through persistent, constructive efforts it is necessary to achieve practical results at talks on arms limitation and disarmament.

The communique also notes that a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, the speediest convening of which was proposed at the Madrid meeting, could be an important milestone on this path.

The SED Central Committee Politburo declares the resolve of the state and people of the republic to make every effort to comprehensively consolidate the unity and cohesion of the fraternal alliance of the Warsaw Pact states.

The SED Central Committee Politburo expresses confidence that the PZPR and the working class and people of Poland will overcome the crisis in the country in the interests of socialism and peace and that Poland will continue to be a strong integral part of the socialist community. In their endeavors the PZPR and Polish people can always count on the fraternal solidarity and support of the SED and the GDR, the communique concludes.

CPSU SUMMIT APPROVAL: MOSCOW WANTS 'LESS TENSION'

LD121648 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party has approved the results of the Warsaw Treaty summit held in Moscow on 5 December. It also approved the activity of the Soviet delegation led by President Brezhnev. More from our observer Yuriy Shalygin:

All the member countries have approved the results of the meeting and thus confirmed the collectively outlined joint foreign policy course of the socialist countries. What is characteristic of this course? First of all its principled nature. It has never wavered for the sake of fleeting considerations; at all times, no matter how difficult, the socialist community countries have demonstrated a constructive and responsible attitude to world issues, keeping in mind what is indispensible for all the nations: Peace, security, good-neighborly relations and equal cooperation. Their peaceable policy stems from the very essence of the socialist system, free from exploitation of man by man and of one nation by another. All the state plans and programs of the socialist countries pursue one goal: peaceful life and people's well-being. One can find evidence of that in the draft guidelines for the Soviet Union's economic and social development from 1981-85 and up to 1990, published recently by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. The plans of the other socialist community countries are geared to the same purposes.

Western politicians and propaganda have lately become particularly fond of claiming that the intentions of the socialist countries are dangerous. These claims hold no water. They are nothing but a black lie, dangerous and provocative at that. Dangerous and provocative because it is used to cover and justify the aggressive intentions of the imperialist powers. Graphic examples of this are American claims to countries and whole regions situated far away from the American shores and American unceremonious aggressive moves in the Middle East and southwest Asia in particular.

Another example is the American doctrine of permissibility of a limited nuclear war, and still another are the programs of arms buildup and bigger military spending imposed by the United States on its NATO partners. All this for the sake of upsetting the strategic balance of forces in the world, in Europe above all, and of damaging the positions of the socialist and the developing countries and the national liberation movements.

Following the Moscow Warsaw Treaty summit meeting the NATO bloc started its regular sessions in Brussels. They reveal how timely was the Warsaw Treaty summit's call for vigilance with regard to aggressive imperialist schemes. The situation in the world is still very complex. The question is: What turn will the developments take in the future? If the negative trend towards confrontation persists, peace will be endangered gravely. If reason triumphs then the constructive policy of less tension, which is in the interests of all the nations, will again break through.

The socialist countries are convinced, and they voiced their conviction in Moscow, that the policy of less tension secured enough positive gains and sufficient support in the seventies to remain a leading trend of international developments in the eighties. This, as President Leonid Brezhnev pointed out during his visit to India, is the most humane task of our time.

PRAVDA CITES PACT MEDIA COMMENT ON MOSCOW MEETING

LD150845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Important Factor of Peace"]

[Text] 8 Dec--The results of the Moscow meeting of party and state figures of the Warsaw Pact countries continue to attract attention abroad. The leading press organs of many countries are drawing attention to the conviction of those taking part in the meeting that the pooled efforts of all countries and peoples interested in peace, security and international cooperation can ensure the assertion of the relaxation of tension as the leading trend of international development.

The Moscow meeting, the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes, was an event of paramount significance for the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries and for progressive mankind's struggle for peace and the relaxation of tension. Its importance is determined by the fact that against the background of the deteriorating world situation it has traced the socialist countries' clear line toward continuing Lenin's policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

The results of the Moscow meeting attest that the socialist community states are displaying a constructive and responsible approach toward topical issues of international politics. This position differs fundamentally from the actions of the forces of imperialism and international reaction which are counting on confrontation and acts of provocation, trying to poison the international atmosphere and constantly aggravating the world situation, writes NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR). It was precisely this which prompted the Warsaw Pact members to appeal for heightened vigilance in connection with their constructive proposals.

Noting that the socialist countries intend to continue to contribute to the amelioration of the international situation, TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, writes: It is impossible to express more clearly the policy aimed at detente and cooperation. During the meeting it was confirmed that socialist Poland, the PZPR and the Polish people can firmly count on the fraternal solidarity and support of the Warsaw Pact countries. The PZPR representatives' statement that Poland has been, is and will be a socialist state, a solid link in the common family of the socialist countries, stems from our historical experience. It stems from the conviction that our independent existence and our sovereign development and reliable security have for 26 years now been linked with the consolidation of the alliance, friendship and cooperation of People's Poland with our neighbors and all the fraternal countries. Poland's membership in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and its international initiatives undertaken in close collaboration with the fraternal states have strengthened our country's positions as an important, firm and loyal element of the community of socialist countries.

The leading figures of the Warsaw Pact states, many commentaries stress, confirmed the consistency and constructiveness of their course on all topical international issues. In this connection it is noted that the meeting should put an end to the various fabrications and insinuations surrounding Poland. However, this evidently does not suit certain circles in Washington which are counting on fueling tension around Poland and on interfering in that country's internal affairs. Thus, for instance, the White House has issued a statement which is hard to assess as anything other than inflammatory.

The hostile propaganda campaign in the West, the West German newspaper UNSERE SEIT notes, is aimed against the policy of peace being pursued by the socialist countries.

CEMA NONFERROUS METALLUGRY COMMISSION MEETS

LD060036 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1632 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 5 Dec (TASS)--The 53d session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Nonferrous Metallurgy was held here 1-5 December. Delegations from the CEMA member countries, and also from the SFRY, took part in the meeting.

The meeting discussed tasks in the sphere of nonferrous metallurgy which stem from the decisions of the 34th CEMA session and from subsequent sessions of the CEMA Executive Committee. It outlined specific measures to implement these decisions.

The commission studied questions connected with the implementation of the specific long-term program of cooperation, the results of cooperation in the supply of machinery and equipment to the nonferrous metallurgical industry and in the automation of mines and enrichment enterprises, as well as a number of other questions. A plan for the operation and development of the international Tsvetmetinform [nonferrous metallurgical information] system during 1981-2 was endorsed.

The commission adopted a plan of activities for the next 2 years.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD142310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 14 Dec 80

["International Observers Roundtable" Program with Eduard Vasilyevich Kovalev, international affairs journalist; Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov, IZVESTIYA international observer; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Sobolev] Good morning, comrades. We will start our talk with the results of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to India.

Brezhnev Visit to India

Throughout the week and still today, the world press has been full of material about the visit, about the talks and the positons of the sides. The progressive press notes that the visit marked a new, important stage in the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries; that this friendship represents a stabilizing factor for the situation in Asia, facilitating strengthening of peace and detente in the whole world. Incidentially, even bourgeois observers cannot but admit, albeit through clenched teeth, that Soviet-Indian ties are getting stronger and that they have a restraining influence on the expansionist forces in the region.

[Khokhlov] The joint Soviet-Indian declaration which has only just been published provides an exhaustive answer to the question of the goals and tasks by which the Soviet Union and India are guided in their practical activities. This important document says that relations between our two countries represent a vivid example of the implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states which have different socioeconomic systems. As the experience of many years confirms, these relations are advantageous for peoples of both countries. They are based on complete equality and mutual respect, a strict observance of sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

It is quite natural that such a solid base for all-round cooperation should have made it possible to take a new step forward in the strengthening of the traditional ties between our countries. The agreements on economic and technical cooperation, on trade, exchange in the fields of culture, science education and so on, which have been signed, bear witness to this. As before, the Soviet Union will provide assistance in construction of large-scale projects in India and in developing industries of particular importance for the economy. A considerable expansion of certain already functioning industrial enterprises and also construction of new ones has been provided for. All this, taken togther, gives a new impetus to the development of a closer multilateral economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and India.

[Sobolev] It is quite understandable that, taking into consideration the significance of the Soviet Union and India in the world today, the talks in Delhi should have attracted the close attention of international observers. In this context one should perhaps mention that the current year began with a sharp change in the foreign policy of the present American administration. We continue to feel the result of this change both in Europe and in the Near East and in an extensive region of Southeast Asia. On the whole this provocative course pursed an altogether unseemly goal, namely to break the process of detente, complicate the international situation, throw the world back to the times of the cold war. Figuratively speaking, instead of peace talks around a table we faced a gun-carriage solemnly bearing the supporters of the so-called hard line toward the Soviet Union and its allies.

[Khokhlov] Yes, it is as if the talks in Delhi summed up the results of this stormy and tense year and showed the invariability of the peace-loving principles to which the Soviet Union and India consisently adhere.

In this respect one can talk of the optimistic impetus of the Soviet-Indian talks in Delhi. having expressed concern at the complicated situation in the world, the sides noted that in the conditions that have come about it is the foremost task facing mankind to halt the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race. In order to do this it is necessary to draw up and implement in practice effective measures in the name of universal and complete disarmament under strict international control. The joint declaration confirms the foremost significance of developing cooperation and maintaining and strengthening peace in Asia on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence. The Soviet Union and India confirmed their readiness to cooperate in the cause of the speediest possible implementation of the well-known UN declaration proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. They called for a liquidation of all existing foreign military bases in the region, such as Diego Garcia, and supported Mauritius' demand for the return of the Chagos Archipelago, including the Island of Diego Garcia, now turned into a major military base by the Pentagon.

What is the main conclusion one can draw from analyzing the documents signed in the Indian capital? Soviet-Indian cooperation is not directed against any third country whatsoever. This has been repeatedly stated both by the Soviet Union and India. However, we would like to draw attention to the following circumstance, of no small importance: This cooperation, which pursues peace in Asia and the whole world, is open to other states as well. It presupposes--granted, naturally enough, that there is goodwill and understanding of the current problems--that a number of interested countries would join in the examination of problems which, for example in Asia, have failed so far to attract a final and positive solution. They can only be solved on the basis of a genuine and sincere good neighborliness, whether we are dealing with the questions of Afghanistan or Kampuchea. In both cases, the fundamental approach is identical: peaceful talks with the participation of all interested sides. It is pricesly those whom it concerns who should understand this, since there is no other way.

NATO Session

[Sobolev] During Comrade Brezhnev's visit, the talks in Delhi naturally concerned the problems of security in Asia first and foremost. At the same time, problems of security in Europe were also touched on in Comrade Brezhnev's speeches. In particular Leonid Ilich pointed out the activities of the aggressive NATO bloc, dangerous to the cause of peace. The winter session of this bloc has only just ended in Brussels. Initially the so-called European group assembled there, to be followed by the arrivals in the Belgian capital of defense and foreign ministers including those from the other side of the ocean.

[Kovalev] On the eve of the NATO Council's session the United States stepped up the pressure on the European allies to make them take on themselves in the future a considerably greater proportion of the burdens of defense spending, thus freeing the American forces to be deployed beyond the confines of Europe. It was at the winter session of NATO in Brussels that arose a situation colorfully described by the West European press. In the NATO headquarters, wrote the paper GENERAL-ANZFIGER for instance, the atmosphere of depression and irritation reigns supreme. No cordial words are heard in the conversations between the session's participants. It is Brown, the U.S. secretary of defense, who is responsible, first and foremost, for this mood. On the eve of the session he again rebuked the bloc's European partners. He crudely accused the allies that they were more concerned about making deals with Moscow than about their own security.

[Khokhlov] A Frankfurter RUNDSCHAU article also makes interesting reading. It published a commentary under a very eloquent headline. A Pact in Disarray. This article says, and I quote: The sharp telling-off administered by Brown, the U.S. secretary of defense, to the European allies in NATO in connection with the fact that they are doing little for defense sheds light on the state of the alliance of which the partners have very different ideas about cooperation within the NATO framework. The Atlantic alliance has not, as yet, been engulfed in a crisis. However, relations between Eruope and the United States are in a state of disarray.

[Sobolev] One can understand Brown who wants to shift more of the burden of the arms race onto the European partners. However his Western European colleagues reckon they have not been treated justly; in the first place because they have enough economic difficulties of their own and in the second place because they think they are trying as hard as they can. Reports have now appeared that these European ministers even intend to go so far as to commence a propaganda campaign in the United States to explain their military efforts to the American public. It emerges that their total spending on military purposes will amount to more than $80 billion this year--more than a half the Pentagon's budget. Next year Western Europeans will equip their forces with more than 700 tanks and armored cars, some 500 combat aircraft and helicopters, 6 destroyers, patrol vessels and so on. All this also costs a not inconsiderable amount of money.

[Kovalev] American appeals are aimed, above all, at countries such as Belgium which, owing to economic difficulties, are lagging behind in their efforts in the field of defense, as it is written in the West. Belgium is indeed facing special difficulties which have a considerable influence on the extent of its military budget. Belgium has now let it be clearly understood that it does not intend to increase its annual spending on defense by 3 percent in real terms so long as the country still has these serious economic problems to overcome.

[Sobolev] That is quite right. Unemployment in Belgium, for example, stands at over 10 percent of the labor force and is continuing to grow. The country's foreign debt is over $13 billion. But while the leaders of the West European countries make reference first and foremost to economic difficulties, the public in those same countries in general come out against militarization and against the stepping-up of military efforts. The synod of the Dutch Reformist Church, for example--reflecting the strong mood in Dutch society, in the opinion of an AP correspondent--voted for the complete evacuation of all nuclear weapons from the Netherlands. And the inhabitants of the town of Emmen in the Netherlands are opposing the building of a U.S. military equipment depot in the town.

[Kovalev] Summing up what has been said, I would like to add this: The course of the discussions at their current session has revealed the well-known contradictions between the participatants in the bloc, and the European NATO countries turned down certain new and expensive projects which Washington had insisted should be adopted. The United States for example, did not get the allies' agreement to immediate implementation of the 3 percent increase in military budgets, or to the implementation of certain military projects. The United States' West European partners also refused to examine at the session a list of limitations on trade with the Soviet Union. Washington was informed that Western Europe does not wish to abandon the course of detente and economic cooperation with the socialist countries.

[Sobolev] While representatives of the U.S. administration in Brussels were putting pressure on their European partners to force them to increase their military expenditure and step up their military efforts in general, in the United States itself the military-industrial complex continues to put pressure on the administration with the very same aim: to step up their military expenditure. For example, the deliberate leaking of secret information about the alleged Soviet military superiority continues. A week ago, such a leak was published by the Washington POST which wrote of a report by the U.S. secret service on the strategic balance of forces. What the report chiefly boils down to, the newspaper says, is as follows. The growing superiority of Soviet strategic missiles can only be overcome by expanding the production of U.S. missiles and not by expanding arms control. This idea is far from self-evident and is difficult to prove, but the reader can learn nothing about how the idea is proved since the report was secret. On the other hand, however, the authors of the article are appealing most intensively to the emotions of the public. The more than 350 pages of the report, they write, will probably make frightful reading for the president. Well, apparently no one will find out, either, whether in fact the President will find it frightful or not: That will remain the President's personal secret.

But the main thing is that the authors have achieved their aim: The reader has already found it frightful. Without protest, he will accept the words: In the light of the CIA's conclusions, we have just one way left to safeguard our security: by creating new weapons systems without any limitations as to the time scales.

[Kovalev] While speaking today about the week's current events, we should probably also mention two important international dates: Human Rights Day, founded at the initiative of the United Nations, was marked throughout the world on 10 December. Today it is exactly 20 years ago since the UN resolution on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples was passed.

Human Rights Day

[Sobolov] In the 20 years that have elapsed since the UN declaration in the main has been implemented and about 60 former colonies in 5 continents have gained independence, there still exist on earth, however, 23 colonial domains with a population of over 6 million people. Half of those 6 million live in Puerto Rico, that so-called state freely associated with the United States. Essentially, however, it is a U.S. colony, although the UN Committee on Decolonization has more than once confirmed the Puerto Ricans' right to self-determination. The South African regime, too, is illegally spreading its rule to South-West Africa--Namibia--and South Africa is maintaining a racist system there. In a word, both these questions are closely linked, and the violation of the rights of people to independence is complicated by the violation of personal rights. But it can be said that the violation of human rights is a wider problem. It is one which faces the population of the whole capitalist world.

[Kovalev] That problem, as you know, was also discussed in Madrid at the conference of representatives of countries participating in the pan-European conference on security and cooperation. The Madrid meeting has been going on for over 4 weeks now. It would be useful now to take a quick glance back in order to foresee the consequences of that meeting and to foresee the future. Assessing what has already happened, we can say that among the participants in the meeting there is a dominant desire to hold the meeting in a positive key and complete it with positive results. Frequently, however, voices can be heard precisely when there is discussion of the problem of the so-called third basket of the Helsinki Final Act which concerns the easing of contacts, the improvement of the exchange of information and so forth--the humanitarian questions, as they say. The Soviet delegate in Madrid has stated on more than one occasion that we have no reason to evade serious discussion of human rights. It is dangerous to turn human rights into some sort of worn-out currency to be passed from hand to hand. They are not simply loud words which can be used to conceal all sorts of manipulations and political designs. It is intolerable to use problems of a humanitarian nature for purposes of propaganda and slander, as they do in the West.

Madrid CSCE Meeting

The philosophy of human rights that has become established in our country--in other words the socialist concept--is based on the inseparatility of man's rights and his duty to society. There are no rights without duty, and no duty without rights. We take the firm attitude that the democracy of socialism is incompatible with either a barrack-like and bureaucratic system of anarchic willfulness with regard to the socialist principles, norms and laws which are embodied in the USSR Constitution. It is not fortuitous that currently at the Madrid meeting one can hear sensible speeches more and more often, including by many Western delegates who have found not to their liking the irresponsible approach to things which is demonstrated by the opponents of detente which I have already mentioned in the U.S. delegation and the delegations of certain other NATO countries.

[Khokhlov] That's right, and very many other important questions contained in the final document of the Helsinki conference have turned out to be kept in the shadows. Let us take, in particular, the question of trade. Does this question not deserve a completely serious approach?

The point is that the process of detente, as is stressed and admitted by everyone, is unthinkable without further steps toward developing trade and searching out new possibilities for contracts between countries in this direction. This is a problem which is acquiring a great importance in the conditions of inflation, unemployment and the general state of crisis in the Western economy.

[Sobolev] This crisis is continuing to worsen. According to the latest figures, inflation in the Western countries on average is about 14 percent, while the total number of unemployed in the developed capitalist states is over 20 million. And the experts' forecasts for next year promise no improvements, but on the contrary, an exacerbation of economic and social difficulties.

[Kovalev] I think that a few more words should be said about the political problems being examined at the Madrid meeting. As you know, one of the chief problems in the consolidation of detente and development of international cooperation in Europe is the problem of military detente. It is noteworthy that the delegations of the socialist countries have spoken about this on more than one occasion at the Madrid meeting. This week the Polish delegation put forth a proposal to convene in Warsaw next October a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. That Polish proposal opened up a new stage in the work of the Madrid meeting, and we must hope that this stage will be more calm and fruitful than the past 5 weeks. The Polish proposal is supported by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. There was also a positive response to it in Madrid itself and throughout the whole Continent of Europe.

[Sobolev] Today we have devoted fairly great attention to issues of international security. In our time these issues have become intricately involved with oil through the efforts of Washington and its allies. This material which is usually a fuel is now acquiring increasingly great explosive properties. In particular, aggravating the situation in the Persian Gulf area, the United States is justifying its actions by saying it is necessary to defend oil transporation routes. The term oil weapon has now become part of the international diplomatic language. This is why it seems to me that the decisions of the Arab Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which met last week and OPEC which is a broader-based organization and which is to meet next week, are not only economically but also highly politically important. Is that not so, Nikolay Petrovich?

OPEC Meeting

[Khokhlov] Without a doubt. At present, as never before, the concepts of oil and politics have been woven together into one. It would be in order to dwell on certain data concerning the history of the creation of OPEC. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, abbreviated to OPEC, was set up in 1960. Venezuela, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia were the founders of OPEC. Then the number of OPEC members increased and now consists of 13 countries. At the beginning OPEC was given as one says, a hostile reception by the imperialist West. And no wonder, for it dared to throw down a challenge to the all-powerful seven sisters, as the oil companies are called in the West. Thus 20 years ago not many people believed that OPEC was capable of doing anything concrete like squeezing these oil sisters on the world market and cutting their fabulous profits. At that time appeals were even made to destroy OPEC and a trial of OPEC was organized in Los Angeles.

And just look how everything has changed. Now the Western oil princesses have to take into account the influence enjoyed by OPEC. More than 60 billion tons of prospected oil reserves are concentrated in the ground belonging to the OPEC countries. This is more than 80 percent of all confirmed crude oil reserves in the whole capitalist world. And extraction is in the order of 1.5 billion tons per annum. The incomes of the OPEC countries from selling oil and petroleum products have increased from four to fivefold over the past few years. The expression petrodollars has come into being and the OPEC countries have become major investors of capital in the West. This is where we have the center of the struggle as regards the issues of oil and politics. This is why the United tates is putting pressure on the allies to create permanently operational forces in the area of the Persian Gulf and the Hormuz Strait.

[Kovalev] Issues concerning oil politics were also discussed during Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to Delhi. The Soviet side stated that we want the creation of a normal and calm situation here. As an alternative to the imperialist doctrine of aggression and diktat toward the countries of the Persian Gulf and toward the issue of oil we give our Soviet doctrine of peace and security. These are not just words, this is our real policy. Leonid Ilich, addressing the Parliament of the Republic of India, proposed that the United States and other Western powers, China, Japan and all states which might be interested should reach agreement on the following mutual commitments, namely not to set up foreign military bases in the Persian Gulf area, not to deploy nuclear or any other mass destruction weapons there, not to use and not to threaten to use force against countries in the Persian Gulf area, and what is most important not to interfere in their internal affairs, to respect the nonaligned status chosen by the states of the Persian Gulf area, not to draw them, as the United States is now trying to do, into military groups of which nuclear powers are members, to respect the sovereign right of the states in this region to their natural resources, and finally not to create any obstacles or threats to normal trade exchange and to the use of sea communications linking the states of this region with other countries in the world, particularly the Western countries.

[Sobolev] Thus we can see that after the implementation of the Soviet proposals it will hardly be possible to continue to exploit the subject of an alleged Soviet threat to the oil riches of this region. And to conclude the broadcast I want to say a few words about El Salvador, over which the clouds are thickening judging by the latest reports. The threat of American military intervention is increasing. It is interesting that a group of some of the highest members of the Congress are arguing the inadvisability of direct military intervention. The letter--it is carried by the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL--says that many governmental institutions of the USA have already revealed preparations for an intervention in El Salvador. Weapons have already been gathered together in American military camps in Panama. Contacts are being extended both with rightwing extremist organizations and also with the armed forces in El Salvador itself and also in neighboring Guatemala and Honduras. The dictatorships of Chile, Uruguay and a number of other Latin American countries are also taking part in the conflict by supplying money and weapons. By the way, their further and direct participation in the intervention is not excluded. Apart from this, the danger of an extreme rightwing military coup is growing. In essence, the Junta is now continuing to slide down more and more to the right. Colonel Majano, one of the Junta members who enjoyed the reputation of a liberal, has been removed from the composition of the El Salvador Government. Colonel Gutierrez, a representative of the rightwing of the army, is now enjoying virtually sole power there.

Situation in El Salvador

[Kovalev] This week an American delegation has been visiting El Salvador. The delegation was investigating the circumstances surrounding the murder of four American nuns. The Junta was as usual blaming ultra rightwingers for this crime but as the assistants to the head of the Catholic Church of San Salvador noted the rightwing bandits are nothing but servicemen of the government troops in civilian clothing. In order to observe the rules of decency even the U.S. ambassador announced the suspension of economic assistance by the United States as punishment for the murder of these American citizens. The ambassador, Robert White, said threateningly: They won't get away with it--that is the terrorists--but his superficial anger turned out to be shortlived. He only demanded that there be order and discipline in the security service of El Salvador in order that its agents should apparently select their victims more skillfully. The visit of the American delegation was also of a purely formal nature. It went back to the United States so quickly that it would quite simply not have managed to really investigate anything.

[Kovalev] But this delegation has now stated that there is no evidence that the agents of the security service were involved in this murder. This is why it is said that the Americans will resume at any moment their assistance to the Junta in El Salvador. We have spoken with you during the broadcast about observing human rights, about how the Americans are trying to prove that they are the most zealous advocates of observing human rights. Here we can see how the present American administration plans to continue to support the antihumane Junta in El Salvador.

[Sobolev] The economic assistance of the United States will not solve the problems of the Junta and these are continuing to worsen. In particular, the removal of Majano from the Junta intensifies the split in the Army of El Salvador. Majano heads an organization of so-called young military men who toppled the dictator Romero in October of last year. If one notes that the civilian members of the Junta are threatening to leave then the polarization of forces in El Salvador must reach an even higher level. At the same time, the unity of the patriots continues to grow stronger and this means that the position of the henchmen of the United States is becoming increasingly shaky. They can murder civilians--and the Junta and its allies have already claimed more than 10,000 victims--but military actions against the patriots, who control at least four provinces, are not proving successful for the government. It is apparently for this reason that Washington is speeding along preparations for intervention. However this intervention will meet with an appropriate rebuff both from the patriots of El Salvador and also from public opinion in Latin America and the whole world.

OPEC CONFERENCE OPENS IN BALI 15 DECEMBER

LD150758 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Denpasar (Bali, Indonesia), 15 Dec, TASS--A conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) opened here today. The main item on the agenda is elaboration by 13 members of the organisation of a single strategy in the field of oil production and prices of oil in the face of the deepening energy crisis in the capitalist world.

Opening the conference, President Suharto of Indonesia said that OPEC countries must exert maximum efforts to consolidate their ranks and take steps towards strengthening the organisation's independence. President Suharto declared in favour of the earliest settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

UN DISARMAMENT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED; SOVIET COMMENT

LD132354 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1436 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] New York, 13 Dec, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Mankes reports:

The UN General Assembly has resolutely come out in favor of further activating efforts by the world organization to avert the threat of a new war, to curb the arms race and to undertake positive measures to achieve disarmament. In a series of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on questions relating to disarmament, the Soviet peace initiatives were directly reflected.

In one resolution the General Assembly called "for the disbandment of existing military alliances and, as a first step, abstention from action which would lead to an enlargement of existing military groupings."

Another resolution, also approved by an overwhelming majority of votes, stresses the need for efforts to achieve the speediest working out and conclusions of an international convention on strengthening guarantees for the security of non-nuclear countries.

Wide approval was also given to the proposal by the Soviet Union that all nuclear powers announce their agreement to cease nuclear explosions for the period of 1 year, starting at a date to agree between them.

The General Assembly once again reaffirmed its conviction of the need to hold a world conference on disarmament. The USSR, having put forward the idea of such a conference, is guided by the fact that such a conference would be a universal and more authoritative forum for adopting concrete measures for curbing the arms race.

It is characteristic that representatives of the United States and its partners in the aggressive NATO bloc generally adopted a negative attitude when discussing problems of disarmament. Having not put forward any constructive ideas during the course of preparations and discussions of documents in the First Committee (political questions and questions of security, including disarmament', the U.S. delegation voted against or abstained in voting on approximately every second resolution on questions of disarmament.

When explaining the motives behind the voting, Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations said that the Soviet Union supported the proposed resolutions, insofar as they answer the problem of preservation and deepening of detente, and the curbing of the growth of military arsenals and are a transition to disarmament.

The work of the 35th UNGA session gives evidence of the fact that in the currently more acute international situation interest in achievement of concrete results in the sphere of disarmament has not weakened but has strengthened, Oleg Troyanovskiy continued. The Soviet Union is ready in the most active way to help the practical implementation of the General Assembly resolutions aimed at limiting the arms race and reducing the military threat. Proof of the unchanging, active, peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, stressed the Soviet representative in conclusion, are in the new proposals of L.I. Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which are directed at ensuring the sovereign rights and security of states in the Persian Gulf region.

CARTER ADMINISTRATION PROVOKING POLISH SITUATION

LD130334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] The Carter administration is currently specially dramatizing the situation in Europe, stoking up a state of psychosis in the mass media in order to further its plans for building up NATO arms. On the other hand, the American administration, as is being noted in Washington, strives with its provocative position essentially to encourage the antigovernment and antisocialist elements in Poland.

Resolution 'Fresh provocation'

LD141552 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 14 Dec 80

["Anti-Soviet Hysteria Continuing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Dec TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

One more step has been made in the campaign for whipping up anti-socialist and anti-Soviet hysteria, in which certain circles in the United States have been especially zealous recently: The U.S. Senate has approved a "resolution" based on malicious inventions about Soviet-Polish relations and calling to "examine possible measures" against the USSR as well as advocating that the allies of the United States join in this, mildly speaking, sordid activity.

This move can only be assessed as a fresh provocation, as another attempt by Washington, which is placing stake on whipping up anti-Sovietism, encouraging anti-government and anti-socialist elements, on meddling in the affairs of the sovereign Polish state. At the same time as follows from the resolution of the Congress, some figures in Washington do not give up hope of even more deeply drawing the West European partners of the United States in NATO, among them those who hold a more sober stand on this issue, into the campaign of building up tensions.

All sorts of anti-Soviet fabrications and frauds were spread in the USA even before, but it is high time for the authors of these inventions, who made political decisions in Washington for a number of years and are now preparing to leave the political arena, to understand that one cannot make political capital on anti-Sovietism and spreading lies. As far as the present attempts by definite circles in the USA to dramatise the situation in Europe and thus encourage the anti-socialist elements in Poland are concerned, one can say only one thing in this connection: Poland has never been within the NATO sphere, it has been, remains and will be a Warsaw Treaty member country, a country of the socialist community. It is astonishing that this undeniable truth has been forgotten by the sponsors of the "resolution" adopted in the U.S. Senate--those who love to meddle shamelessly into the affairs of other countries.

Brezezinski's Attacks

LD132000 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 13 Dec 80

["Familiar Voices"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Dec TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Lopatin writes: Revelations of a certain "high-ranking official" of the Washington administration, who did not allow newsmen to mention his name have recently appeared in the American press. The statements by the anonymous author are of a deliberately provocative character, and of a clearly expressed anti-Polish and anti-Soviet trend. He is calling for a psychological warfare of pressure on Poland and the countries of the socialist community as a whole, for every support to the anti-socialist and anti-national forces in Poland, which are trying to destroy the ideological unity of the Polish people.

Along with meddling in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, the "banking official" is having recourse to malicious insinuations about Soviet policy and is trying to ascribe to Moscow all sorts of "plans" and "intentions". The aim of the anonymous author is transparent.

The author of these statements is given away by his peculiar style and character. In all appearance it is none other than U.S. Presidential National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, who is trying to use the last weeks of his stay in office in the administration for instigatory activity.

Brzezinski's malicious attacks, exemplify how the intrigues of the anti-socialist forces in Poland serve as a pretext for the enemies of Poland for an unbridled campaign against its people's power.

As far as the inventions about the notorious "Soviet threat" it is apt to recall that those who spread them, including those who set the fashion in Washington in the years of J. Carter's presidency, have more than once got into a mess. They are in for the same outcome this time again.

LOSEV: DANGER OF GULF POLICIES 'IGNORED'

LD141755 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Excerpts] We follow with a commentary contributed by Sergey Losev in which he takes a look at the response in the United States and other countries to President Brzehnev's five-point peace plan for the Gulf that he has put forward, addressing the Indian Parliament:

In recent years the United States has pressed for systematically expanding the existing military facilities in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean and setting up new ones there. There are American military bases on the Island of Diego Garcia and in Oman and Bahrain. Therefore it is clear why a State Department spokesman has said that there is nothing new about President Brzehnev's peace plan for the Gulf. The State Department obviously made it a point to react to the Soviet leader's proposals quickly. However, its response to the plan is very much different to what other countries have had to say about it. In India, the influential NATIONAL HERALD says that the Soviet leader showed clearly that it would be in the interests of all the Gulf states to reach an agreement on each point of his plan on the basis of equality and, furthermore, that acceptance of the plan would reliably guarantee the sovereign rights and security of the Gulf states. The Indian EXPRESS says that the claims about a Soviet threat have been refuted and goes on to say that the Soviet Union lays no claims to Mideast oil or the oil routes in the Gulf.

Reaching an agreement on this plan to which naturally all the Gulf states should be parties enjoying full rights, would be in the interests of all countries concerned. In the long run it would also be in the interests of the United States, Western Europe and Japan. Washington's plans for beefing up the Western military presence in the Gulf put forward by Mr Brzezinski can in no way be a reliable guarantee of the safety of the oil routes in the Gulf because they run counter to the interests of the Gulf states. Besides, the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to what is happening in an area so close to its southern borders. The Soviet leaders have repeatedly said that this country has no intention whatsoever to encroach on Mideastern oil or oil shipping lanes. That is why we propose that an agreement on the five-point plan be reached now on a mutually acceptable basis.

The initial American response indicates that Washington does not intend to abandon its doctrine of building up the American military presence in the Gulf and setting up another military bloc in the Middle East and the Gulf and that it is ignoring the growing danger posed by its policies to international security.

PALAU PACT COMPLETES 'ANNEXATION' OF MICRONESIA

LD101001 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Dec 80 p 3

[Nikolay Sergeyev commentary: "Washington Colonizers"]

[Text] Recently an unlawful agreement with the administration of the Palau Islands, which are part of Micronesia, was initialed in Washington. This agreement joined the islands to the United States on a basis of "free association." This completes the break up of the U.S. Pacific Trust Territories and their transformation into military-strategic appendages of the Pentagon. It was in similar fashion that American imperialism earlier enslaved the Mariana Islands, imposing on them the status of a "commonweath in political alliance with the United States."

Since receiving a UN mandate in 1947 for trusteeship of the Marshall, Mariana and Caroline islands, the United States has used the right granted it not to promote the socioeconomic and cultural development of these territories but to buil up its presence in the Pacific. The islands have literally been enmeshed in a network of military bases and test sites. As a resuult of the U.S. military leadership's barbarous actions the ecological balance in the region has been upset, local inhabitants have been virtually deprived of subsistence resources and many atolls have been transformed into deserted and lifeless patches of land.

But the White House shows no humanity: The islands of Micronesia along with Guam, Okinawa and other territories are part of the so-called "U.S. strategic defense line" in the Far East.

By annexing Micronesia Washington has flagrantly violated the UN Charter, by which only the Security Council has the right to change the status of trust territories. To satisfy its expansionist ambitions and implement its militarist plans, the U.S. administration is overtly flouting all the norms of international law, condemning the population of the islands of Micronesia to an existence without rights in conditions of colonialism.

FIRST REAGAN CABINET APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

LD112140 Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 11 Dec, TASS--The first appointments in the cabinet of the President-elect Ronald Reagan have been announced here.

Caspar Weinberger was appointed defense secretary, Donald T. Regan--secretary for the treasury, William F. Smith--attorney-general, Richard Shweiker--secretary of public health and welfare, Malcolm Boldrige--secretary of commerce, Drew Lewis--secretary of transport. William Casey was appointed director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and David Stockman--director of the Federal Budget Agency.

The post of secretary of state, and of a number of other posts in the cabinet, are so far vacant.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON BEIJING TRIALS CONTINUE

Report on Proceedings

LD131421 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1648 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec (TASS)--XINHUA has reported that the second chamber (tribunal) of the special court has completed examining the charges against five high-ranking military men included in the "Lin Biao counterrevolutionary group"--Huang Yongsheng, We Faxian, Li Zuopeng, Qui Huizuo and Jiang Tengjiao. The hearings in the first court chamber, where charges against the civilians--Mao's widow and others--are being examined are continuing.

Much remains unclear and contradictory both regarding what has been published in the Chinese press about the trial and also regarding the short reports being broadcast on radio and television. Reports about the evidence given by witnesses have, for instance, attracted the attention of foreign reporters. Persons confirming only the materials of the official indictment are invited to testify. Almost all the witnesses read their evidence from bits of paper. The counsels for the defense, representing the interests of 5 of the 10 defendants, sit at a table without saying a word and none of them fire questions either at their clients, the prosecutor or the "witnesses." At the end of everyday of the hearing the court chairman reads the same summary statement which says that the evidence is "acknowledged to be sufficiently convincing." In the words of certain Chinese officials two rehearsals of the court examination were carried out specially before the trial began. This is why one must assume that most of what is taking place in the courtroom is being acted out according to a set scenario.

In order to cover up the unsightly picture of discord and of the struggle for power in the higher echelons of the Chinese leadership, all mention about the present leaders of the country and also references to "Mao's instructions" are removed from reports about the trial. But nevertheless attempts come to light during the trial trying to deflect blows aimed at Mao and, what is more, trying to compromise his favorites who have hung on at the summit of power. Mao's widow, for instance, denies her responsibility for organizing a political witch-hunt against Liu Shaoqi, former PRC chairman. When she was asked about this in court Jiang Qing replied that she acted "on orders...." But her subsequent words were blotted out by the loud voice of the announcer. It is a generally known fact, however, that Mao Zedong was the main organizer of repressions against Liu.

During the trial it has been announced for the first time that Wang Dongxing, former vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, together with the dead participants of the "counterrevolutionary groups"--Kang Sheng and Xie Fushi--was a "responsible worker" preparing forged material against Liu Shaoqi. In February he, with three other leaders, was removed from the composition of the CCP Central Committee Politburo as a result of the acute struggle in the Chinese leadership. Wang's "self-critical statement" was read in court. But it was not published in the press.

There is no news as to whether those of the present party and state activists of China, including Hua Guofeng, who could give information about many aspects of the activities of the defendants who in the not too distant past were part of the country's leadership, will be invited to the trial as witnesses.

However, local observers in Beijing have drawn attention to the appearance in the past few days in RENMIN RIBAO of an outwardly unoffensive article of a "reference nature." The article states that every citizen "is obliged to come forward as a witness if he is aware of any aspects of the case being examined." This, says the paper, must also apply to those who hold a "special place" in society. If they refuse to do this, then their behavior is inadmissible from the point of view of party rules and the laws of the country, stresses the article.

Apparently, one can view publications of this kind as a reflection of certain debates taking place within the leading group of leaders in China. Also noteworthy is the circumstance that during the Beijing trial attempts are being made to impart a slanderous anti-Soviet nature to the versions being put forward about "plots" and about "preparations for a counterrevolutionary coup."

'Political' Trail

LD131400 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] The trial in Beijing of the gang of four and members of the Lin Biao groups has attracted the attention of the world public. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Yevgeniy (Krasnesenskiy) writes:

The press in the United States and other countries in the West try to present the trial in Beijing as another stage in the so-called demaoization which is allegedly conducted by Deng Xiaoping and his associates. If one was to believe that, then the question arises whether the trial would result in admitting the antipopular and antisocialist nature of the course connected with Mao Zedong. But it seems this won't happen. The trial has other objective. Besides, Deng Xiaoping has made it quite clear that the trial will never mar the memory of Mao. From the very beginning it was stated in Beijing that this is going to be a criminal not a political trial, and that despite the fact that out of the ten defendants nine were once members of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee. The purpose of this maneuver is quite clear--to prevent a blow being hit at Mao Zedong and his policies and to place the responsibility for all [words indistinct] and acts of lawlessness of Mao's closest aides. (?But if) an attempt has been made to protect the image of Mao and his policies, then the trial cannot but be a political one.

It also means that the Chinese leaders have no intention of revizing the former foreign policy course, and that course has long been running counter to the interests of peace in Asia and all over the world. True, not long ago, one of the closest associates of Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, accused Mao of leftist inclinations even denied that Mao Zedong further developed the Marxist-Leninist teaching, and he openly criticized Mao's activities in the past 20 years, especially such notorious experiments as the great leap and the Cultural Revolution. Recalling those years, Hu Yaobang said that was a catastrophe. Such admissions aren't often made in Beijing but what's noteworthy, having listed Mao's errors, Hu Yaobang began at once justifying him and putting all the blame for the excesses of the Cultural Revolution on Lin Biao and the gang of four headed by Jiang Qing. That, too, indicates that the trial is a political one.

Recently a list of 60 party, government and military leaders was published in Beijing who are being brought to trial for being accomplices to the crimes of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing groups. This has made observers in Beijing express the belief that a purge will start after the trial. In other words, there will be a new campaign of repressions and mass persecutions. For what kind of a demaoization can there be if the strategic course of the country isn't being reassessed critically? Different criminal charges have been brought against the defendants, including preparing an attempt on the life of Mao. The 20,000-word long indictment fails to give any assessment of China's foreign policy. The Beijing leaders have no intention of reversing the big power and expansionist techniques of Mao's ideology. On the whole, there are three main elements of Maoism that Mao's followers are trying [words indistinct] to preserve. In the first place, upholding the conception of China's own specific road of development; secondly, conducting a hostile course towards the Soviet Union and other socialist countries; and, thirdly, giving priority to the program of militarizing China with the help of the West.

KOSYREV: PRC WANTS SIHANOUK BACKING FOR POL POT

LD101229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 80 p 5

[D. Kosyrev "Rejoinder": "Your Names, Our Cutthroats"]

[Text] XINHUA has published a report from which it appears that the Pol Pot black shirts have carried out a fresh attack on Kampuchea's territory and were helped on this occasion by "armed supporters of Prince Sihanouk."

It is worth investigating the real whys and wherefores of such a report. The fact is that the Beijing leaders are racking their brains nowadays over how to disown their proteges Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and their gangs who have been banished from Kampuchea. They have compromised themselves completely and are known everywhere as the butchers of the Kampuchean people.

In this situation, Beijing has begun pulling new cards from its sleeve. An interview has appeared between XINHUA and Ieng Sary who proposes "forming a Kampuchean government" with the participation of Prince Sihanouk. Formerly, even before the U.S. puppet Lon Nol who was overthrown by Pol Pot, Sihanouk was Kampuchea's leader. Now he lives in Beijing where, by all accounts, he feels at home. In this context it is clear what China is striving to do by launching a "trial balloon" in the form of the notorious interview. Ieng Sary's "initiative" can only be seen in these terms: "Your names, our cutthroats, Chinese money and weapons."

What does Sihanouk think of this? One would not count him among the friends of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, it is true. Nevertheless, he has never stated, at least not publicly, that he would accept the post of "leader" of the Pol Pot murderers. AFP reports that recently the Pol Pot supporters "officially" proposed cooperation to him, but Sihanouk declined.

XINHUA's report of "joint actions" between Pol Pot's people and "Sihanouk's supporters" is, under these conditions, an attempt to pretend that what they want is what actually exists.

REPORTAGE ON SECRETARY BROWN'S FAR EAST TOUR

'Threatened' Japan

LD131742 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 13, TASS--The U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown who is now on a visit here, has held talks with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa and Director General of the Defence Agency Joji Omura. According to the KYODO agency, the Pentagon chief again demanded a steady increase in Tokyo's military spending in the 1980's. He "substantiated" his demand by the well-worn argument that there was a need to oppose the mythical Soviet danger", and urged Japan to follow the example of the U.S. and NATO in boosting their military budgets.

Continued U.S. pressure on Japan in an effort to achieve its deeper involvement in U.S. plans, causes concern among the Japanese public and sober-minded politicians.

In a Japanese television interview broadcast several hours before the arrival of the U.S. defense secretary, Prime Minister Suzuki said that financial difficulties might cause the government to review its earlier pledges to Washington to raise the armed forces spending by 9.7 per cent in 1981.

On the eve of the U.S. defense secretary's visit, the local press stressed that it would be at least unreasonable for Japan to boost its military budget at the rate Washington wanted. Japan's Finance Ministry said pointblank that Japan would be unable to raise its military spending in the next fiscal year to the level desired by the United States.

But even these unequivocal statements by the Japanese did not confuse Mr Brown. The Pentagon chief resorted to a well-tested tactic of the U.S. administration by threatening, according to KYODO, that Japan's refusal to considerably raise its military spending could negatively affect other spheres of bilateral relations. This statement was regarded here as unceremonious interference in Japan's internal affairs.

Tsvetov Report

OW140148 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] With regard to the talks held in Tokyo yesterday between U.S. Defense Secretary Brown and Japanese officials concerned, our Tokyo correspondent, Vladimir Tsvetov, reports as follows:

It is by no means an accident that Secretary Brown has taken such a long detour to Japan en route home after attending a NATO meeting in Brussels, for he was seeking to draw Japan deeper into NATO's anti-Soviet chorus. During his talks with Prime Minister Suzuki, Brown warned that if Japan refuses to cooperate with the NATO arms race which is being spurred on by the United States, it may negatively affect relations between the two countries in other areas, too. Brown's remark is being criticized in Japan as naked interference in the nation's domestic affairs.

Defense Secretary Brown clearly attempted to intimidate Japan. Japan's defense budget, and the Japanese economy for that matter, largely depends on the U.S. market, while on the other hand, the United States is clearly building barriers to restrict the share of Japanese products in that market. Brown hinted that the barriers would become stronger and tougher if Japan rejected the U.S. demand for increased military spending.

The Japanese Defense Agency is currently struggling to realize a 9.7 percent increase in military expenditures in the government budget for fiscal 1981. Public opinion is strongly critical of the proposed increase in military spending, charging that it will lead to budgetary setbacks in welfare and educational areas. At the same time, a tax hike is under consideration.

The Japanese Government is acting as if were racking its brains to find a solution to meet the situation, asserting that it is obliged to respect the existing commitments to the United States regarding military spendings on the one hand, while paying due attention to the people's complaints on the other. This government's stand, however, is viewed by observers in Tokyo as nothing more than a "make believe game." They say that the government is going to heed the U.S. order anyway. The military budget will thus continue to expand in the future. One can clearly see this trend in the fact that the Japanese leaders actively supported Brown's lie about the mythical "Soviet military threat."

Experience shows that new anti-Soviet developments in Japan are always accompanied by further steps taken by the Japanese Government in the area of arms buildup.

Arrival in Korea

LD132248 Moscow TASS in English 2223 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 13 Dec, TASS--U.S. Secretary of Defence H. Brown, who is making a tour of capitals of Washington's Far Eastern allies, has arrived in Seoul from Tokyo today. According to Japanese press reports, he will hold consultations with the heads of the South Korean military junta on questions pertaining to a strengthening of bilateral ties in the military field.

MPR ACCUSES PRC OF MILITARY BUILDUP ON BORDER

LD112040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Mangalyn Dugersuren, the Mongolian foreign minister, has stated that the Chinese leaders are expanding military preparations along the Mongolian border. Thus, the number of military units is being increased, and structures and roads for military purposes are being built.

Agents are being infiltrated into the MPR with a view to organizing subversive activity and sabotage.

BRIEFS

DPRK AMBASSADOR IN KIEV--On 11 December Martynenko, Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs, received Kwon, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, who was in Kiev, and had a friendly conversation with him. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 12 Dec 80 AU]

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON BREZHNEV INDIAN VISIT

Party, Government Statement

LD121848 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 12 Dec 80

["In the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR. On the Results of the Visit by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to India,"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec, TASS--The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, having examined the results of the official friendly visit of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the Republic of India, which took place from 8 to 11 December, 1980, fully and wholly approve the activity of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev for the development and consolidation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India, express a profound satisfaction over the results attained in the course of the talks with the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi and other Indian leaders.

Held in an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding, the visit became an important historic milestone on the way of a further consolidation of friendship between the Soviet Union and India, whose durable foundation is the Soviet-Indian treaty on peace, friendship and co-operation. The visit added new content to the traditional friendly relations between the USSR and India and constituted a weighty contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and in the whole world.

As was justly pointed out by Leonid Brezhnev in his statement at a meeting in Delhi, "By developing today the relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and India, we are doing a good thing, and not only for the present generations of our peoples but also for the coming generations, for a peaceful future of mankind."

The documents, and in the first place the joint Soviet-Indian declaration, signed during Leonid Brezhnev's visit to India, open up new horizons in the development of the Soviet-Indian relations for the benefit of the peoples of both countries. The ideas and provisions of the declaration have been received with approval in the Soviet Union, India and other countries of the world.

The Soviet-Indian relations constitute a bright example of practical implementation of the principles of peaceful co-systems. These relations are developing in the interests of the peoples of both countries on the basis of equality and mutual respect, a strict observance of the sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, and are not directed against third countries.

Significant progress was noted at the talks in the field of the economic, trade, scientific and technological and cultural co-operation between the USSR and India, which is developing on a planned and long-term basis and constitutes an important contribution to resolving the national economy tasks faced by both countries. The agreements concluded in the course of the visit will provide a new impetus to the development of an even closer economic cooperation between them.

During Leonid Brezhnev's visit to India, there received again its full reaffirmation the Leninist foreign policy of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the East, of support for their efforts in the struggle with imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, for national independence and freedom.

The Soviet Union and India expressed firm confidence that a major task faced by mankind is the strengthening of peace and the prevention of a new world war.

Noting the complication of the situation in the world caused by the imperialist circles and the emergence of new pockets of tensions, they spoke out for preservation and deepening of the international detente and for giving this process an irreversible and universal character.

Leonid Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi reaffirmed that on the major international problems the Soviet Union and India proceed from common or similar positions. They stated the need for rebuffing the attempts of the enemies of peace to undermine the process of detente, to impose on the peoples a new round of the arms race, to break the current military balance in the world to their advantage and to multiply the sources of military conflicts.

During the talks, the sides expressed the conviction that a halt to the arms race, above all nuclear, is a task of paramount importance, and expressed the determination to do everything depending on them for the attainment of these goals. Paramount importance was reiterated of the practical implementation everywhere of the principles of peaceful coexistence, proceeding from the fact that unresolved problems in Asia, as in the world as a whole, can and must be settled exclusively through peaceful means.

Leonid Brezhnev analyzed in his statements in India the specific features of the present-day situation in the world, and explained the Soviet position on the key problems of international life. The new important proposals put forward by him on ways of assuring peace and security in the Persian Gulf area on the basis of an agreement between the countries of that region, the Soviet Union, the USA, other Western powers, China, Japan and all states which display an interest in this have been received with interest and approval by the peoples of many countries. These proposals of the Soviet Union indicate a reasonable, just and real way of assuring a lasting peace in one of the most explosive regions of our planet.

Regular political contacts, mutual friendly visits by the leaders of both countries have become an organic and important part of the relations between the Soviet Union and India, of special importance are the Soviet-Indian meetings and contacts at the summit level which provide an opportunity for stock-taking and charting new goals for the development of the relations between the Soviet Union and India, deepen their mutual understanding and cooperation.

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, highly evaluating the result of the visit of Leonid Brezhnev to India, are of the view that the talks held in Delhi constitute a major contribution to the struggle to assure a universal peace.

The leading party and Soviet organs express a sincere appreciation to the government and the people of India for a warm and cordial reception accorded to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in India.

The Soviet people, unanimously expressing its support for the Leninist foreign policy of peace pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet Government, has received with profound approval the results of the talks in Delhi. The accomplishments and successes of that policy inspire the Soviet people to new achievements in the communist construction.

Kornilov on Peace Initiative

LD121430 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 12 Dec 80

["Peace and Security for the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes: The results of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to India are in the focus of attention of international public and the press. In analysing the comments one can say with good reason that the results of the visit have been rightly evaluated the world over as a fresh striking and convincing manifestation of the profound peaceableness of the land of the soviets.

In broadly commenting on the results of the visit, on Soviet-Indian documents, noted politicians and public figures of many countries and the press are discussing with special interest and attention the fresh Soviet initiative put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at the Indian Parliament. This is natural: as the point at issue is the creation of a normal, calm atmosphere in a vast and extremely important area of the world--the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

But what is the gist, the meaning of the Soviet initiative? The Soviet Union, which is consistently advocates the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, has stressed more than once that both the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf area like any area of the world, is a sphere of the vital interests of the states situated there and no body has the right to meddle in their affairs from the outside, to appear as self-styled "custodians of law and order." Proceeding from this principled stand, our country offers the USA, other Western countries, China, Japan and all states, which will show interest in it, to reach agreement on a number of mutual commitments directed at strengthening peace in the region.

The point at issue are commitments not to set up foreign military bases in the Persian Gulf area and the islands nearby, not to deploy there nuclear or any other mass destruction weapons, not to use nor threaten to use force against Persian Gulf countries, not to interfere in their internal affairs, honor the non-aligned status, for which the states of the Persian Gulf have opted, not to draw them into military groupings with the participation of nuclear powers, respect the sovereign right of the states in that area to their natural resources, not put up any obstacles or threats to normal trade exchanges or the use of sea lanes linking the states of that area with the rest of the world.

Needless to say that an agreement of this kind, whose full-fledged participants would naturally be the states of that area themselves, would meet their vital interests.

The important and constructive Soviet initiatives have been put forward at a time when the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean area are becoming an increasingly more dangerous seat of international tensions under the far-fetched pretext of the defence of its "vital interests" by a power, which is situated at a distance of many thousands of kilometres from that area, but has concentrated there a military armada and is intensively building up arms there, broadening the network of its military bases, bringing pressure to bear and threatening small countries, which refuse to follow into its footsteps. Characteristically, on these days some U.S. press media are trying with the knowledge of the Carter administration to belittle the significance of the Soviet initiative, to picture things in such a way as if it almost constitutes a threat to the security of the United States. But why one may ask? It is, apparently, only because the present U.S. administration is stubbornly continuing a course for building up the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf area, trying to reverse the countries of the region to the times of the colonial rule of imperialism.

But the times when imperialism could force its will on independent countries and peoples by brandishing the big stick are past, are past forever--this is seen from the broad approval, with which the fresh Soviet initiatives have been welcomed in peaceloving India, in the countries of the Near and Middle East and in other states. Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the Indian Parliament contains a concrete plan of eliminating the explosive situation in the areas of the world, where seats of tensions have been created, the Indian newspaper STATESMAN pointed out. Leonid Brezhnev's peace initiatives are the best possible reflections of the aspirations of the Indian people. The doctrine of peace and security, which was put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, has once again demonstrated the Soviet Union's firm adherence to the struggle for the cause of peace, the Indian EXPRESS points out. Peoples unanimously demand "peace and security for the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf."

Kozyakov on Gulf Proposals

LD141012 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Vladislov Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] When the Soviet president, Leonid Brezhnev, stated his peaceful initatives in a speech for the Indian Parliament on Wednesday, the audience responded with loud cheers, later periodicals published them prominently and referred to them as a Soviet plan for peace and a doctrine of peace and security.

Statesmen, governments and public of many countries on all continents met the Soviet proposals with profound gratification. This is due to the fact that these proposals answer the interests of all nations. And what is their goal? The recent Soviet initiatives are aimed at turning the Persian Gulf region from an arena of acute and dangerous military confrontation into an area of peace, tranquility and broad international cooperation.

To gain this goal the Soviet Union proposes to agree on a number of stops: not to establish foreign military bases in the region, not to deploy nuclear weapons there, not to involve the local nations in military alignment with nuclear powers, and above all not to resort to the use of threat of force against them. The plan also provides for respecting the nonaligned status chosen by the states of the Persian Gulf area and their sovereign right to their natural resources, and for refraining from establishing any obstacles or threats to the normal trade of the shipping lanes linking the states of the region with other countries of the world.

Doubtless, putting forward these proposals, the Soviet Union pursues its national interests. President Brezhnev has said the Soviet people can't be indifferent to what happens in a region that is so near to their borders and want to have a normal and calm atmosphere there. Characteristically, this country suggests that such an atmosphere be created not to the detriment of other nations, but on the contrary in the interests of their lawful rights, and on the basis of broad and equitable international cooperation.

It's common knowledge that in the United States, in Western Europe and in Japan there is much talk about the vital importance of oil deliveries from the Persian Gulf area from the point of view of Western economies. The oil flow must not be interrupted but maintained and protected at all costs. This is what the Western leaders and political observers say. If President Brezhnev's proposals are tackled from this viewpoint, the conclusion is obvious. Their implementation would be the best guarantee of uninterrupted oil supplies from the Persian Gulf area that are so necessary for the United States and many other countries.

Indeed, the implementation of the Soviet plan will open most favorable opportunities for developing ties with the region, ties that would not be a threat but based on equality and mutual respect. Such ties would be truly mutually beneficial. Besides, international obligations assumed by the countries concerned would promote security for shipping lanes. And what can be better and more reliable for true freedom of trade and navigation than such guarantees?

Indeed, speaking seriously and sensibly, is it possible to maintain reliable and lasting trade relations with other nations, including oil-exporting [nations] by surrounding them with American military bases, by flexing military muscle at their coasts, and by fanning military conflicts among them? Is it possible to rely on the security of shipping lanes stretching for thousands of miles in conditions of growing international tension and military confrontation?

As a matter of fact all steps that the United States has taken so far in the Persian Gulf region on different pretexts, established military bases, massed warships, stationed a Rapid Deployment Force and the like, all this has only led to aggravating tension with military danger mounting and for the Americans themselves.

Also, obviously it is not accidental that the United States has moved to the Persian Gulf region, not only aircraft carriers and support ships, but also floating hospitals for the eventual wounded. So, speaking sensibly and realistically, the Americans must feel uneasy at the first so far unconstructive reaction to the Soviet peaceful proposals the outgoing United States administration hastened to make.

INDIANS REFUTE DESAI ALLEGATIONS AGAINST USSR

LD111305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Refutation of Irresponsible Statement"]

[Text] Delhi, 7 Dec--Responsible Indian political circles have described as irresponsible and bearing no relation to reality the allegation by former Indian Prime Minister M. Desai that the Soviet Union incited India to "teach Pakistan a lesson."

Speaking at the opening of a session of the All-India Committee of the Indian National Congress-Indira, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi emphasized: "It is not in India's national interests to make such statements, which will merely give the other side grounds to criticize India and its government. India has been subjected to attacks, but it has never attacked anyone, although the country is well prepared to defend itself against any possible attack. The strengthening of friendship is the best preparation to prevent war."

Speaking in Parliament, Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao said: "On the basis of all the materials at our disposal I would like to declare categorically that they include no data that would confirm Morarji Desai's statement. Never in the history of our bilateral relations has the Soviet Union put such proposals to us, even indirectly."

DRA'S DOST INTERVIEWED ON BREZHNEV VISIT TO INDIA

LD131722 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Kabul, 13 Dec, TASS--The Afghan people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan followed with tremendous interest the course of the official friendly visit to Delhi of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, his talks with the Indian leaders, a TASS correspondent was told by member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost.

We know Leonid Brezhnev, he said, as a staunch and tireless fighter for peace and detente, for freedom and independence of peoples. We deeply respect the leaders of India, who are firmly pursuing a policy of peace, nonalignment and equal cooperation with other states. The situation in our region and in Asia as a whole has considerably worsened as a result of the aggressive plans and provocative policy of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism. In discussing the situation in Asia, the Soviet and Indian leaders expressed serious concern over the existence of seats of tensions in Asia. We, in Afghanistan, share this concern and are expressing our sincere support for the viewpoint set forth in the joint Soviet-Indian declaration, which says that the problems of that area call for a peaceful political settlement with full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of the states situated here.

Highly substantive and timely are in this connection, Sh. M. Dost stressed, the initiatives put forward by Leonid Brezhnev for the attainment of peace in the Persian Gulf area and ensuring the sovereign rights and security of the states in that area. Being a nonaligned country, Afghanistan has always opposed the construction of foreign military bases in the territories of sovereign states.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is expressing full support for the proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev.

In Delhi Leonid Brezhnev again declared the USSR's support for the proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan directed at a full political normalisation of the situation around Afghanistan.

The Afghan people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan said in conclusion, are expressing profound gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev and the Soviet Union for their firm support for the Afghan revolution and the righteous cause of the Afghan people.

U.S. SPECIAL SERVICES SUPPORT AFGHAN 'GANGS'

LD121223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report in V. Tarasov "World Today" roundup: "By Mercenary Hands"]

[Text] American special services are continuing an undeclared war against Afghanistan, stepping up their support of counterrevolutionary gangs.

One of the channels for providing the counterrevolutionaries with funds and weapons is via the so-called "Committees for Aid to Afghanistan" created in the United States. This is demonstrated in particular by a UPI report based on an interview with a certain (Aziz Sadat), allegedly a "student" at Washington State University, Seattle, who took a direct part himself in bandit attacks on Afghanistan.

It is not only funds collected through the "Committee for Aid to Afghanistan" that this agent supplied to the bandits. As UPI reports, he "helped to ferry machineguns, antitank and other weapons "across from Pakistan into Afghanistan."

FURTHER ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES CONGRESS

Karmal Speech

LD131248 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 12 Dec 80

["Goodneighbourly Accord Is the Only Real Way"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec, TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Addressing Afghanistan's first congress of agricultural cooperatives in Kabul on Thursday, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal stressed that the April revolution became a turning point in the history of Afghanistan, a beginning of its national restoration, economic and cultural upsurge. Following this way, the Afghan people already scored certain successes which would be greater should an end have been put to the provocations and subversive activity on the part of international imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and reaction against people's Afghanistan. These reactionary forces are continuing the undeclared war against Afghanistan, sending into its territory armed gangs in the hope to hinder the consolidation of new life in the country. The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible and any attempts to interfere in Afghanistan's domestic affairs are doomed to failure. The Afghan Government repeatedly stressed in its statements that political settlement is the only way towards the normalization of the situation around Afghanistan.

The basis for such a settlement has been existing since long, it was laid down in the known constructive proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14 this year. They concern way of settling Afghanistan's relations with its neighbours on the basis of the principles of good-neighbourliness and noninterference in domestic affairs, including the pledge to prevent armed and any other hostile activity from their territory against one another. In other words, the leaders of Iran and Pakistan were offered to get down without any conditions at the negotiating table to discuss on a bilateral basis with representatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan concrete questions of the normalisation of relations. One should have welcomed such proposals. However, those to whom they were addressed do not wish reply in a constructive spirit. Pakistan, for instance, on instructions from Washington, began advancing various peremptory demands and even tried to resolve questions related to Afghanistan without participation of the DRA Government and to the detriment of the interests of the Afghan people.

The leaders of the Afghan people stress with full certainty in their proposals that questions related to Afghanistan's interests cannot be discussed without participation of the Government of Afghanistan or without its knowledge.

Life in Afghanistan is becoming increasingly more normal, and its southern neighbours will finally realise that good-neighbourly accord on all questions with the Afghan Government is the only [words indistinct] along this way, being guided by the concrete programme of political solution advanced by the DRA Government, that it is possible to settle the situation around Afghanistan.

Kabul NEW TIMES Cited

LD141814 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Kabul, 14 Dec (BAKHTAR)--Kabul NEW TIMES editorial yesterday writes, DRA encourages agricultural cooperatives movement and comments that:

The first congress of agricultural cooperatives held on Thursday was a fresh impetus given to the movement of agricultural cooperatives in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The consolidation and expansion of agricultural cooperatives is one of the main targets of the development efforts of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the DRA Government, writes the paper.

The paper reminds that, with the victory of Sawr revolution political power was seized from the exploitative and feudal classes and handed over to the working class workers and peasants represented by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. As 85 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture and a large portion of national income comes from agricultural products, agriculture holds an important place in the national economy of Afghanistan.

When organised into agricultural cooperatives and peasant unions, farmers can form a strong force which would not only help themselves but also the government in implementing its development programmes, stresses the editorial.

The paper recalls years back when the agricultural and cottage industries bank was established. Top priority was given to the extension of loans to the new agricultural cooperatives established with the object to boost agricultural products. But the loans distributed in cash to these cooperativew were not utilized in boosting agricultural products. The loans were wasted and did not serve the purpose for which they were extended. Due to the corruption which was prevailing in the government activities a large amount of the loans distributed went to the rocket of the corrupt officials and another part was used by the cooperative members to solve their urgent financial problems.

The collection of these loans created great problems and trouble for the farmers. For many years the farmers were not in a position to repay the loans they received from the agricultural development bank. In many instance the cooperative members left their homes or sold their property and land in order to repay the government loans, adds the paper. The convening of the congress of agricultural cooperatives is a right step taken towards the right direction.

No doubt agricultural cooperatives will also serve as one of the main pillars of the vast national fatherland front which constitutes the backbone of our national, democratic and progressive regime, concludes the Kabul NEW TIMES.

Congress Ends

LD141352 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Kabul, 14 Dec (BAKHTAR)--The first congress of the DRA agricultural cooperatives ended here yesterday. General Secretary PDPA CC, President of RC, DRA Prime Minister Babrak Karmal, members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee PDPA, members of the Presidium and the Revolutionary Council, members of the Council of Ministers and the congress attendants were present in the final session. At the beginning of the session, which was presided over by Nur Ahmad Nur, member of Political Bureau, secretary of PDPA CC and member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, the draft resolution of the first DRA congress of the co-operatives was confirmed and approved unanimously.

According to another report the members of the Central Council of DRA agricultural cooperatives met for the first time yesterday afternoon and elected the Executive Committee of the agricultural co-operatives unanimously after talks and discussions.

KESHTMAND DEPARTS FOR CUBAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD141308 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Kabul, 14 Dec (BAKHTAR)--At the invitation of Cuba's Communist Party, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA CC Political Bureau, vice-president of RC, and deputy prime minister, left for Havana today to participate in the second congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, Dr Anahita Ratebzad, General 'Abdol Qader, Abdorrashid Arian and some other party and state high ranking members and cadres as well as the Soviet ambassador and charge of affairs of Cuban Embassy in Kabul were present at the international airport in Kabul to see him off.

Mahmud Barialay, member of the PDPA CC, in charge of PDPA CC International Relations section who is heading a delegation in Hungary, will also join the Afghan delegation in Cuba.

PAP REPORT ON TRIPARTY MEETING IN WARSAW CITED

LD122056 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Dec, TASS--PAP Agency reports that a session of the Central Conciliatory Commission on Cooperation of the Polish United Workers' Party, the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party was held here today.

A declaration was adopted in the course of the session on cooperation between the Polish United Workers' Party, the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party which expresses the need for joint actions to consolidate all the strength of the people with a view to overcoming the existing difficulties and restoring stabilisation in the country.

It was pointed out that Poland can successfully develop exclusively on t basis of socialist system, implementing the principles of socialist democracy.

The commission obliged all instances and organizations of the Polish United Workers' Party, the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party to cooperate at local level.

The session was attended by Stanislaw Kania, Stanislaw Gucwa, Tadeusz Mlynczak and other leaders of the three parties.

Declaration on Events

LD131537 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] The political leadership in Poland has said it will act with determination to strengthen the unity of the people in order to overcome the country's difficulties. A declaration to this effect has been issued in Warsaw following a meeting of the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party, the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party.

They point to the need of joint efforts in carrying out the program of socialist renewal. The country's foreign policy, it is said in the statement, has as its foundation friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, which harmonizes with the vital interests of the Polish people.

The leaders of the three parties express their firm resolve that Poland shall remain a firm link in the socialist community. We stand together, they declare, against those who want to push Poland from that road and who are sowing chaos by weakening the strength and authority of the state.

POLISH EPISCOPATE COMMUNIQUE SUPPORTS LEADERSHIP

LD130022 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] In Poland, the Catholic Church has urged supporting the country's leadership in coping with present difficulties. A statement adopted by a meeting of bishops, presided over by the Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, has been made public at a news conference in Warsaw. It deplores the provocative actions of dissidents and extremists. Such actions, it is said in the statement, undermine Poland's security, independence and sovereignty. Bodies that call themselves the Committee for Social Self-Defense and the Independent Poland Confederation were singled out at the news conference as being particularly dangerous. These bodies have called for an outright confrontation with the authorities and for changing Poland's political structure.

TASS CITES KANIA UNITED PEASANT PARTY ADDRESS

LD141702 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Dec, TASS--The Eighth Congress of the United Peasant Party (ZSL) has opened here. Addressing the congress with a report, Chairman of the ZSL Main Committee Stanislaw Gucwa touched upon the activity and the tasks of the party in the process of Poland's socialist renovation, stabilization of the social and political situation in the country. Poland, the reporter stressed, has always been, is and will be an important link in the community of the socialist states. We declare for the alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Then First Secretary of the Polish United Worker's Party Central Committee Stanislaw Kania addressed the delegates and guests of the congress with a speech of greetings. He pointed out that the platform for the unity of all the patriotic forces of the people is the line, which was drawn up at the sixth and seventh plenary meeting of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee. We, he pointed out, highly value the support, which the United Peasant Party is giving for the process of socialist renovation of public life. We have every opportunity to carry on this process consistently, to curb the open enemies of socialism, the activity of the groups, which have set themselves counter-revolutionary aims.

We are convinced, S. Kania went on to say, that the process of renovation in Poland will serve not only the interests of socialism in our country, but also the strengthening of friendship and cooperation and alliance with the USSR, all the fraternal parties. Such a policy meets with understanding and support from our friends and allies, which has been borne out by the recent meeting in Moscow by the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee pointed out that the political forces supporting the enemies of socialism in Poland are intensifying their activity, interfering in Polish affairs, trying to disrupt and distort the process of renovation, to use it with the aims that run counter to detente, with anti-Soviet and anti-Polish aims. Stanislaw Kania declared, we will not allow anybody to sidetrack Poland from the socialist road. Poland is and will be a true ally of the USSR, a steadfast member of the socialist community.

TRYBUNA LUDU PAPER COMMENTS ON WEST'S 'WAR OF NERVES'

LD132220 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] The socialist countries are expressing their condemnation of the West for whipping up hysteria over the events in Poland. In Warsaw the newspaper of the Polish United Workers' Party, TRYBUNA LUDU, says a real war of nerves has been started against the republic. It has the purpose of severing Poland from the socialist community.

DPA SOVIET-POLISH BORDER REOPENED TO WESTERNERS

LD121330 Hamburg DPA in German 1201 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec (DPA)--Several Soviet towns between Moscow and the Polish border which were closed recently to Westerners, have been reopened. The Soviet Foreign Ministry today informed a West German journalist that he could vist the area, as he had applied to the Lithuanian capital Vilnius.

During the last 2 days of Nobember, Western journalists and diplomats have refused permission, without any reason being given, to travel to Vilnius and other towns. According to West European diplomats the list of temporarily closed towns included Minsk, Gomel, Brest, Lwon and Rowno. It was also learned that until the beginning of this week applications to visit these towns were refused by the Soviet authorities.

The Soviet Government paper IZVESTIYA yesterday denied Western reports that foreigners had been barred from Vilnius. Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet F. Strumilas wrote that at the time when this report was being circulated over 1,000 foreigners, including students and teachers from the Federal Republic, Canada and the United States, were staying there. Competent German circles in Moscow have emphasized in this connection that nothing was known of West German students and teachers having been in Vilnius at the time in question. U.S. and Canadian circles stated that no students or teachers from their countries were in Vilnius.

Strumilas added that preparations for an international chess tournament were going on in the Lithuanian capital. From a reliable Soviet source it was learned at the end of November that a tournament of the Soviet top chess league was being staged in Vilnius.

The international indoor handball contest for the Baltic Cup which was to have been held in Vilnius and Kaunas 6-11 January has meanwhile been moved to Moscow. A Soviet handball coach was quoted in Moscow as explaining that the transfer had become necessary due to the lack of space because of the chess tournament which was taking place at the same time.

WFTU, POLISH TRADE UNIONS DELEGATIONS MEET

LD111627 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Dec 80 p 3

[Correspondent B. Stolpovskiy dispatch: "Meeting in Prague"]

[Text] Prague, 8 Dec--A meeting has been held in Prague between delegations of the WFTU Secretariat and the consultative board of the Polish trade unions. A joint communique published here says:

A meeting took place in Prague on 6 December between a delegation of the Polish trade unions' consultative board, which was in Prague at the invitation of WFTU and was headed by Albin Szyszka, and a delegation of the WFTU Secretariat led by the federation's acting General Secretary Ibrahim Zakaria.

There was a broad, open exchange of opinions on topical problems of the international trade union movement.

The consultative board's representatives informed the WFTU Secretariat delegation about the complex socioeconomic situation in Poland and the trade union efforts to overcome the present deep crisis and renew all spheres of life in a spirit of socialism, taking into account the specific national, historic and cultural conditions in Poland.

WFTU expressed its profound conviction that the Polish working people will manage to overcome the existing difficulties and find the best solution without external interference in their trade union movement's affairs.

WFTU leadership expressed support for the initiatives undertaken by the consultative board with the aim of restoring a strong, healthy and independent trade union movement, based on the principles of the unity of working people's interests in socialist Poland.

MITTAG NOTES AID TO POLAND IN SED PLENUM SPEECH

LD130340 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] The GDR has granted fraternal aid to Poland. Guenter Mittag, secretary of the SED Central Committee, said this during his speech at the party's Central Committee plenum in Berlin. Mittag said that grain, food items and industrial goods worth M300 million have been sent to Poland. In addition, the GDR has freely given Poland 250 million (?foreign currency) marks. In his speech, Guenter Mittag condemned Western attempts to intervene in the internal affairs of Poland.

ZAGLADIN INTERVIEW NOTES POLAND, U.S.-USSR TIES, PCI

LD121631 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 11 Dec 80 pp 1-2

[Sandro Viola undated interview in Rome with CPSU Central Committee International Department First Deputy Chief Vadim Zagladin: "Some People Want USSR-PCI Split"]

[Text] Rome--Not every day does one have the chance to hear the Kremlin's voice in a hotel in Rome's Prati Quarter. On the other occasions when we have met with Vadim Zagladin, the CPSU's second in command for foreign policy and one of Brezhnev's closest aides, we had to go to the large CPSU Central Committee building in Moscow's Staraya Ploshchad, to one of those quiet upper floors where the Soviet leadership studies, ponders and then takes its decisions. But this time was different. Fresh from the San Marino Communist Party congress, Zagladin received us during a pause in his difficult conversations with PCI leaders (shortly before his meeting with [PCI secretary general] Enrico Berlinguer) in the lobby of a Rome hotel.

Though the Kremlin's voice was the same as always (extremely cautious and sometimes enigmatic), this time, he seemed somewhat upset by the conversations at nearby tables. As a result the Polish issue, which is at present keeping the world with bated breath, became confused with the haggling of two timber dealers, and the future of U.S.-USSR relations with the effusions of a group of relatives meeting for the first time in years.

[Question] Mr Zagladin, our interview must inevitably start with Poland. You know that there is talk in the West of a possible Soviet invasion and that, according to reports that can be considered reliable, preparations for the invasion have already been made. Nevertheless, I will not ask you whether the USSR has decided or is about to decide on a military intervention. Instead I will ask you: To what extent is the Polish situation (the climate of freedom that has been evolving, the assemblies of citizens who dismiss communist leaders, public talks by dissidents, newspaper articles criticizing the party's leading role) acceptable to the political and ideological system built by the USSR in East Europe?

[Answer] Our analysis and our assessments of the Polish situation are still the same as the ones we announced 6 November [as published], following the Moscow meeting of leaders of the socialist community. These assessments can be summed up in two points. First point: We still hope that the Polish comrades, as stated in the Moscow communique, "will be able to surmount the present difficulties and to guarantee the country's further development on the road to socialism." But apart from this there is a second point, which is the one you referred to with regard to the situation in Poland: Talks by dissidents, for instance, and all the other actions and initiatives of an anti-socialist nature. On this second point we simply indicate what Comrade Kania said at the Polish Central Committee plenum, namely, that there are forces in Poland today determined to bring down the socialist system. Well, I can tell you that Comrade Kania is correct. This tendency, these dangers do exist in Poland today. But we do not want either to interfere in the Polish situation or to manipulate its negative aspects. The USSR and the other socialist countries will do something different--help the Polish comrades in every way and give them the chance to combat the antisocialist forces.

[Question] Yes, but what form will this help take? Is it entirely unconnected with the reports of 35 Soviet divisions allegedly ready to intervene in Poland?

[Answer] My answer to you is that it is the West which is intervening in Poland now. It is NATO which has mobilized ships and sent AWACS to the FRG. The attempts of certain Western sectors to support and encourage the antisocialist forces in Poland are now more than evident, and their objective is also clear: to shift Poland's position within the European context, to remove it from the alliance of socialist countries.

Well, in view of these moves, I will tell you that they are extremely dangerous moves and plans. The Helsinki charter [presumably Final Act] and the entire detente process are based on the recognition of the changes that took place in Europe following World War II. To support the antisocialist forces in Poland today means to try to annul the results of the Helsinki conference, to try to destabilize East-West relations as a whole. I do not know what you think about it, but my opinion is that the strengthening of socialism in Poland contributes to the strengthening of detente. Consider the negative role played by prewar Poland in European politics and then consider Poland today--Gierek's role in the Brezhnev-Giscard meeting in Warsaw which gave a new thrust to the dialogue between the two Europes, or the plan for a disarmament conference submitted by the Poles in Madrid.

[Question] What do you mean, Mr Zagladin, by the term "antisocialist forces"? Could you indicate more precisely who these groups are and what their aims are?

[Answer] I will answer you with Comrade Kania's words. They are forces which want to plunge the country into anarchy and counterrevolution. I have already said that these forces are supported from abroad, and I have also said how dangerous this game could prove for the whole of Europe.

[Question] But the Polish problem cannot be attributed to a few groups wanting to cause chaos. For instance, there is a large sector of the party, including Kania himself, which asserts the need for a "regeneration" of socialism in Poland. Until recently the Soviet leadership regarded the word "regeneration" as equivalent to the word "reformism...."

[Answer] Why do you want to argue over words? Let us look at the substance. At the comradely meeting between Brezhnev and Kania on 30 October there was a discussion of this very topic, of "democratic regeneration within the socialist framework." It is an indication that we do not intend to interfere in what the Polish comrades decide to do in their own country. As far as we are concerned the important thing is the "socialist framework," and so as to ensure that Polish socialism does not experience the threats and dangers that stem from both inside and outside the country, we will help the Polish United Workers Party comrades in every possible way--morally, politically and economically.

[Question] At this point, without moving too far from the Polish question, I would like to turn to relations between the USSR and the Italian communists. Indeed, in addition to the PCI's stance on Afghanistan and its refusal to take part in the communist parties' conference in Paris, it has recently taken some very clear stances on Poland. It has sent a letter to West European communist parties which contains warnings of "irreparable consequences" in intercommunist relations if there is an intervention in Poland, and Wednesday's L'UNITA carried an article which sounded very much like an ultimatum. Now, I would like to ask you: What is the status of Soviet-PCI relations; have they ever before reached the level of tension which can be seen with regard to the Polish situation?

[Answer] First I would like to say this to you: Relations between the Soviet party and the Italian party have existed for 60 years now and this background must be borne in mind because it is a very important fact. Of course there have been different analyses in the past and there are now differences of opinion on some problems. However, let's discuss these problems among ourselves, among comrades. What I now observe is that there is a mutual desire to discuss all subjects in a friendly way, and that is another positive factor. However, it is also true that there are forces which are doing all they can to complicate our relations with the PCI, to surround them with hostility and even to rupture them. However, this is not what we want, it is what other people want. As far as we are concerned the important thing is to pursue dialogue, compare viewpoints and verify our stances. We have had talks with our PCI comrades in the past 2 days and will continue to do so, and I do not think that discussing is the same thing as breaking off relations.

[Question] Let's turn to U.S.-USSR relations, to detente in general and to the prospects being opened up by the Reagan administration's installation. In view of all the problems there now are (from the Middle East to the Gulf, from Afghanistan to the "European theater" missiles and the lack of agreement on strategic arms), what is the Soviet leaders' state of mind: Do you think that it is really possible to return to detente or do you believe that the world is moving toward a very difficult period?

[Answer] What can I tell you about Reagan and his new administration? At present we do not know anything specific and hence we must wait and see. What is certain is that the USSR is prepared to cooperate with the United States to overcome all the obstacles now extant in relations between the two countries. We want to succeed in solving the various outstanding problems from arms limitation to economic cooperation. Why should the United States not have the same relations with us as exist between the USSR and West Europe? Our relations with the Europeans, with France, the FRG, Italy, are progressing in a satisfactory way, and therefore it is America which ought to make an effort to reach the same level of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

You mention the various hotbeds of tension which now exist in the world. Well, I will tell you that what worries us is not so much the various "hotbeds" per se (we are not, of course, unaware of their danger) but the signs given by some U.S. circles of a lack of will to eliminate hotbeds of tension. We note a lack of any real commitment by the Americans to halt the deterioration in some situations in the world. It is true that even the great powers are no longer able to guide some local processes for the best. The obvious example of this is the Iran-Iraq war--a phenomenon which I find almost completely incomprehensible: Why are these two peoples fighting; what are they trying to achieve? Well, the United States has demonstrated--in connection with the Gulf conflict--that it does not want to aggravate the situation and the USSR has shown that it has absolutely no desire to interfere. However, this has not eliminated this hotbed of tension.

[Question] All in all what are the prospects? The year 1980 has been an extremely difficult one for detente and it is not over yet; 1981 might be equally difficult....

[Answer] I do not want to make predictions. What I can say is that there is a need for greater realism from all, from the West as a whole and above all from the United States. We must work together, cooperate, defuse the areas of tension in the world and help the underdeveloped countries to progress. With this in mind it is obvious that U.S.-USSR relations are of central importance. Will Reagan succeed in reversing a trend which has been decidely negative in the past 2 years? As I have told you: We are waiting to see what happens.

COMMENTARY, REPORTS ON NATO COUNCIL MEETING

Shalygin Commentary

LD131532 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] And now an analysis of the campaign in the West around Poland by the commentator Yuriy Shalygin. This is what he writes:

The campaign is becoming increasingly more provocative. There has appeared a definite militaristic angle to it. For example, several flying centers of electronic spying--AWACS planes--are being sent across the Atlantic to Western Europe with the affairs in Poland being the excuse. Christmas holidays are canceled for the permanent NATO naval forces in the North Atlantic, and again hints are made concerning the uncertainty about consequences of the Polish conflict. In Brussels, NATO conferences take decisions under United States' pressure to build up military preparations within NATO, and again reference is made to the Polish situation. Not always are these official references, but the idea itself is being persistently peddled by the capitalist media along the slanderous inventions about the Soviet Union. And all that is being done to cover up their own interference in Poland's affairs. That interference takes different forms.

For example, the Washington hawk Zbigniew Brzezinski recommended that the Polish opposition forces should give an armed rebuff to the authorities. The West German hawk Franz-Josef Strauss speaks in the same vein when he says that the Western states should grant credit to Poland only if the Polish Government meets all the demands of the anti-socialist elements. These elements have no social basis in Poland. They do not recognize the working class, but the capitalist media picture their claims and actions as embodiment of the style and essence of the new Polish trade unions, and above all the association Solidarity.

Money is supplied illegally from the West to antisocialist groups in Poland. These groups are given instructions how to prevent action to overcome the difficulties in the country's economy, how to aggravate tensions in public life and how to subvert Poland's socialist statehood. Radio stations maintained by the American CIA on the territory of West Germany are engaged in such incitement, too. Politically there is an obvious plot against the vital interests of the Polish people. The plot is disguished with declarations about concern for Poland's future, but do the Polish people need such advocates? They certainly have enough strength to deal with their internal affairs themselves and the socialist countries have quite a definite opinion about that. This was stated at a recent meeting in Moscow of leaders of the Warsaw Treaty countries who felt confident that Poland's communists, Poland's working class and other working people, will be able to overcome the difficulties and will ensure their country's further development along the socialist path.

There is one more point about the campaign in the West. The campaign is directed not only against Poland, it is aimed against the whole of Europe and probably even further. All that is for the following reason. Look what NATO is doing: By making references to the Polish situation that alliance would now like to update its plans, which were made not today and not yesterday; plans for a build-up in the arms race and plans to worsen tensions and upset peaceful goodneighborly relations in Europe. An effort is made to bring Europe back to the times of confrontation which means great danger for the future of all European peoples, and not only for them.

Vinogradov Commentary

LD141148 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] NATO's leading bodies have been holding their annual meetings in Brussels. The Eurogroup and the Military Planning Committee have now completed their sessions. Our observer Viktor Vinogradov comments:

The proceedings in the first few days of this Atlantic week have already shown that NATO leaders continue to be faithful to their arms buildup policy. Washington representatives who, as in the past, set the tone of the discussions, demanded that their partners abide by the decision to increase by 3 percent their annual share of the military budget. The participants in these meetings also heard the now familiar calls for continued efforts aimed at stepping up military power and strengthening Atlantic solidarity.

Such calls have also been addressed to Portugal. As is known, the Pentagon has recently been paying greater attention to this country, particularly since the democratic alliance has been governing the country. Visits to Lisbon by Washington's emissaries have become more frequent and the main topic of their talks has been the activation of Portugal's participation in the Atlantic alliance, by way of an increased military budget, modernization of the Portuguese Armed Forces and wider use of Portugal's national territory by NATO powers, particularly the United States, which entails the expansion of existing American bases and building of new ones on Portuguese soil.

On a number of occasions recently the foreign and Portuguese press has carried reports of U.S. plans to build bases for nuclear aircraft and submarines, and also airfields on Portuguese territory.

The Pentagon's intentions to deploy American missiles in Portugal have also become public knowledge. But the various NATO military targets already existing in Portugal are themselves sufficient to pose a threat to the people of this country. These are the U.S. base in Lajes, the FRG's air base in Beja and the Santa Margarida base where British troops hold their military exercises.

It is not difficult to understand that this threat will grow even further if the American plans to use the Portuguese territory, particularly to deploy nuclear missiles, go ahead. Concern over this is repeatedly voiced by representatives of the country's leftwing parties, politicians and social leaders. A recent statement from the political commission of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee pointed out that Washington's plans could turn Portugal into an arsenal of imperialism, with extremely grave consequences for the country's independence, sovereignty and security. In Portugal, this concern is shared by many. It appears that when he declared that the country does not see any interest in the deployment of nuclear missiles in Portugal, President Ramalho was expressing the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the Portuguese people.

Levin Commentary

LD130008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] A 2-day session of the North Atlantic Council--the supreme NATO body--at foreign minister level of 15 states ended in Brussels today. Mayak commentary: Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

This session in Brussels was the finale of the Atlantic week. Various leading NATO bodies conferred for 5 days in the Belgian capital and the conversation, which started with appeals for an increase without fail in military spending, ended on a hysterical note of whipping up militaristic psychosis. The NATO Council session not only continued the course which was adopted a year ago in the decision to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe aimed at charging up tension and at undermining the equilibrium that had come about in the world but also tried to exacerbate this course through [word indistinct] of anti-Sovietism.

The tone of the working session was set by the U.S. representatives. Apparently [words indistinct] the present administration, which has been rejected by its own voters, the emissaries from Washington, tried to foist on the session--and one has to say, unfortunately, not without success--shameless anti-Sovietism. The events in Poland were chosen as an excuse for this. But the interpretation of these events at the NATO gathering did not have anything in common with reality. Having donned the false [words indistinct] of the Polish people the NATO countries have to all intents and purposes embarked on a road of interfering in the internal affairs of socialist Poland. Their advances are obviously addressed to the antisocialist forces to whom they are making it known that NATO is on their side.

There is nothing surprising in this fact itself. The North Atlantic bloc from the very first days of its existence has been pursuing imperialist, antisocialist aims. The policy of dismissing socialism was [words indistinct] the official doctrine of NATO. But then life forced the bosses of the North Atlantic bloc to take reality into account. What we now have is a relapse of the old. [Word indistinct] anti-socialism is obviously being exploited to create a propaganda cover for the policy of earnest military preparations which have been implemented over the past few years and to which the present Atlantic week strove to impart fresh acceleration.

The results of the NATO Council session exacerbate the international situation which in any case is complicated. They confirm yet again the very profound validity of the conclusion of the Moscow meeting of leading statesmen of the Warsaw Pact member states about the need to increase vigilance regarding the aggressive aspirations of the imperialist forces and attempts by the reaction to inflict damage to the positions of the socialist countries.

Session Results

LD131807 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1658 GMT 13 Dec 80

["Results of NATO Council Session"--TASS headline]

[Text] Brussels, 13 Dec (TASS)--The NATO Council session has ended in the headquarters of the North Atlantic bloc in Evere. This session completed the winter Atlantic Week during which sessions of other bodies of this aggressive bloc were also held: of the Eurogroup and of the Military Planning Committee.

In the final communique printed in today's Western press one can see with full clarity the line adopted by the United States and certain other states aimed at aggravating tension in Europe. Also reflected in the communique is the crude pressure which the representatives of Washington have been putting on their West European bloc partners both before and during the NATO session.

On the one hand they were pleading that these countries give way to the ultimatum demand of the American administration and agree to an automatic annual increase in their military budgets. On the other hand the United States, which a year ago imposed upon its partners the decision on the deployment in certain West European countries of new nuclear missile weaponry, is now forcing the realization of this decision. Using the NATO gatherings to work up a real militarist psychosis, the United States is striving by the same means to create the sort of psychological background thanks to which, as it calculates, it would be simpler for it to overcome the resistance of the broad public and of governments of several Western European countries to the untwisting of another spiral in the arms race.

The striving to make the international situation red hot, to poison relations between the countries of East and West comes through also in other sections of the final communique. Although many state figures in the West have stated more than once that they consider the events in Poland to be the domestic affair of that country and have given assurances that in this question they will show caution, the NATO document is in crying contradiction to these words. It is clear from the communique that the NATO bloc is speculating on the development of Polish internal events, is indulging in instigation and is striving to revitalize the antigovernment forces in Poland and to urge them on to greater activity.

Whereas what we had before was ideological subversion by the West, now the United States and the other states which determine NATO policy are banking on the further aggravation of the situation in this area, are undertaking attempts to blackmail the Polish People's Republic and are interfering in her internal affaris.

Judging by the communique the United States and its allies are underestimating the indisputable fact that the Polish People's Republic is, was, and will continue to be a member enjoying full rights of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The NATO communique is nothing more than a direct challenge to the aspiration of peoples to strengthen peace and detente on the European Continent.

PONOMAREV-LED DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO PARIS

LD141626 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 14 Dec 80

["For a Friendly Visit"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Dec, TASS--A delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet left for France today at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly of France. The delegation is led by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Boris Ponomarev.

The delegation includes USSR Supreme Soviet deputies Petr Alekseyev--the editor-in-chief of the newspaper IZVESTIYA; Nikolay Blokhin--president of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR; Georgiy Zhukov--political news analyst of the newspaper PRAVDA; Vadim Zagladin--first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department; Lev Zaykov--chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet of People's Deputies; Aleksandr Chakovskiy--the editor-in-chief of the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

At Vnukovo Airport the delegation was seen off by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Aleksey Chitikov; Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vitaliy Ruben; senior functionaries of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Charge d'Affaires ad interim of France in the USSR J.P. Beanchataud was among the seeing off party.

Moscow, 14 Dec, TASS--On the same day the delegation arrived in Paris. It was welcomed by Vice-Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly of France E. Frederic Dupont, members of the committee, USSR Ambassador to France Stepan Chervonenko and other officials.

FRENCH-SOVIET TALKS HELD ON MACHINERY TRADE

LD101017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--A routine session of the Soviet-French Joint Group for Machinery and Equipment was held in Moscow and Suzdal from 17 through 21 November under the chairmanship of N.N. Smelyakov, deputy minister of foreign trade. The French delegation, which included representatives of a number of French firms and banks, was headed by J. Forgoet, president of the Creusot-Loire firm. The sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and France, summed up the results of the work done, and outlined joint measures for the further expansion of trade in machinery and equipment between the two countries.

SPANISH-SOVIET COMMISSION HOLDS COOPERATION TALKS

LD121055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Madrid (TASS)--The second session of the joint Soviet-Spanish Intergovernmental Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation has ended its work in Madrid.

During the session the commission summed up the results of cooperation between the USSR and Spain in the sphere of science and technology since the previous session and examined the prospects for its development in spheres like medicine, agriculture, urban development, energy, industry and scientific research. The session, which took place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, confirmed the sides' intention to intensify and expand bilateral cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis in both countries' interests.

IRAN CONDEMNS U.S. PRESENCE IN GULF REGION

LD141750 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 14 Dec, TASS--Iran strongly denounces the presence of U.S. military flotillas in the area of the Persian Gulf and believes that this presence is unfounded. This is said in a statement of the Foreign Ministry of Iran that has been distributed here. The Islamic Republic of Iran, it is noted in the document, protests against the establishment of American military bases in the region and points out that the foreign presence near Iranian shores does not help settle the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, but pursues colonialist (?aims). The statement contains a call to all neighboring countries to abide by the principles of respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of states.

MOSCOW ARABIC DISCUSSES IRAQI-IRANIAN CONFLICT

LD150018 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Why Does the Soviet Union Work for the Political Settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian Conflict?"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union works for a just peaceful settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and opposes interference by other countries in this conflict. This attitude of the Soviet Union, dictated by caring for the preservation of peace and security, is based on a deep analysis of the situation which has been created in the Middle and Near East, and takes into account the danger of imperialist interference and stems from the fact that the war which has broken out is not compatible with the economic or political interests of Iran, Iraq, or any country in the region, and that it only benefits the forces which oppose national liberation and social progress.

Let us consider the economic aspects. In this war of attrition, which is consuming vast revenues which could have been used for putting an end to poverty and diseases and for the realization of social and economic progress, grave damage is being inflicted on the economic resources of both Iran and Iraq, primarily the oil industry, which is the basis of the prosperity of the peoples of both countries. Experts are of the opinion that both countries are loosing more than $100 million daily as a result of the halting of oil exports and that the repairs needed for the oil industry which has been destroyed will require billions of dollars.

The political complications which have arisen as a result of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, whether with regard to the Arabian Gulf or the Middle and Near East, are also great. The worst thing is that a very dangerous element has entered into the situation which has been created by the Israeli aggression in the Middle East--an already explosive situation. A new hotbed of tension has been created which two nonaligned countries have been dragged into. This open enmity distracts them from realizing their basic internal national tasks and from the struggle against imperialism and Zionist danger, a matter which in turn weakens and splits the unified front of strugglers for national and social liberation.

It is noteworthy that the military hostilities broke out at a time when the Camp David sides, which are suffering a deep crisis were searching in vain for a means to deal a blow to the unity of the forces opposing U.S. interference and Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy. Now the West does not conceal its happiness. Washington is making long-term plans in the existing situation. The intensified propaganda uproar which has been created by the United States with regard to the so-called danger to the oil routes is being accompanied by open threats by way of flexing of military muscles in order to maintain the oil shipments. At the same time, the U.S. military forces in this region are being increased and efforts are being made to set up a regional defensive organization which can, according to London's THE OBSERVER, cooperate with the West or, to put it more precisely, be under the West's command. Washington is currently taking every measure to transform the Iraqi-Iranian conflict into a long-term hotbed of tension to become a pretext not only for justifying the U.S. interference in order to consolidate its military, political and economic positions in the Arab world. Therefore, the situation resulting from the Iraqi-Iranian armed confrontation cannot but disturb the true friends of the peoples of the Near and Middle East--the friends who truly hope that political wisdom will prevail and that the fires of the war can be extinguished.

COMMENTARY ON IRANIAN-SOVIET TRANSIT AGREEMENT

Lebedeva Praise

NC131132 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Dear listeners: A few days ago the Islamic Majlis of Iran ratified the transit agreement which was signed between our two countries in September. Radio Moscow analyst Mrs Vera Lebedeva, commenting on this, writes:

This agreement foresees the use of Soviet territory for the transit of goods which Iran purchases from European countries, as well as the transit of Iranian-manufactured goods to European countries via Soviet territory. As you know, the United States of America, on President Carter's orders, has stopped delivery of any industrial goods and foodstuffs, as well as medicine, to Iran. The British Conservative Government has taken the same action toward Iran. The imperialists have actually declared an economic boycott against Iran and want, through this, to force Tehran to make concessions and to divert it from the path paved by the Iranian revolution. Therefore, the possibility of the transportation of goods through Soviet territory has gained great importance for Iran.

Iran is making extensive use of this possibility. The volume of Iranian goods transiting Soviet territory has now more than doubled in comparison with the prerevolution era. During the post-revolution era the transportation of goods to Iran via Soviet territory by rail, river and sea vessels, and especially by trucks has increased considerably. Metals and metal products, construction materials, chemical products, [word indistinct] fertilizer, tractors, paper, medicine, as well as foodstuffs, including sugar, oil, cheese and eggs, are moving toward Iran's Astara and Julfa. Socialist countries, namely Hungary, Bulgaria, the GDR, Romania and Poland, are the main exporters of these goods. Iran also actively trades with some capitalist countries which transport their goods and products to Iran using Soviet territory as a transit route.

At the same time the transit agreement is a manifestation of the many possibilities and the favorable outlooks of Soviet-Iranian economic and technical cooperation. It is in no way accidental that the ratification of the transit agreement with the Soviet Union by the Islamic Majlis of Iran causes dissatisfaction among the enemies of Soviet-Iranian good neighborliness. For instance, the Washington POST has expressed dissatisfaction and writes: Using the transit agreement might be tantamount to Iran's inclination toward the Soviet Union. It seems that the imperialists have grown accustomed to one type of mutual relations between countries--command and obedience. But the relations between our countries are based on the principles of equality of rights, mutual respect and regard for each others' interests. It is entirely logical that the nations of the two neighboring countries express great interest in the expansion and deepening of these relations. This is why they received the news on the ratification of the Soviet-Iranian transit agreement by the Islamic Majlis of Iran with satisfaction.

Official Comments on Pact

NC131415 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Dear listeners: Some days ago our correspondent visited the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and interviewed (Vladimir Ivaneko), an official in this state committee.

In reply to the correspondent's question on the present situation and the outlook for the expansion of relations in the transportation field between the Soviet Union and Iran, (Vladimir Ivaneko) explained: The fact that the Soviet Union and Iran are neighbors and their joint border stretches over more than 2,500 km has had certain effects on the two countries' economic relations. There is an old saying in Russian that mutton costs 1 kopeck on the other side of the sea, but its transportation costs 1 ruble. Therefore, the fact that the price of the transportation of goods between the Soviet Union and Iran is extremely small, affects and will continue to affect positively the expansion of economic relations between our two countries.

Transportation between the Soviet Union and Iran is carried out by sea, rail and trucks. Presently, every day more than 250 wagons carrying various products, construction material and machinery for production units under construction in Iran with Soviet cooperation, as well as various other products, namely foodstuff transported to Iran from other countries through Soviet territory, reach the rail station on the Julfa border from the Soviet Union. On the other hand, Iranian export goods and other commodities are transported through this border rail station to the Soviet Union and to other foreign countries. Nowshahr and Enzeli, two Iranian ports on the Caspian, are among large centers of transportation. Soviet river-sea vessels carry the goods from Western Europe, as well as the goods exported by the Soviet Union, to these ports. In view of the fact that the Caspian Sea is shallow in the area of these two ports, Soviet organizations are extending technical assistance to Iran in dredging (?these areas). The dredging is performed by special Soviet vessels.

Goods are transported day and night by trucks via the bridge on the border River Astara-Chay. Every day hundreds of tons of cargo is delivered to Iranian authorities in Astara. Now Soviet engineers, in response to Iranian engineers' requests, have started solving the problems related to the construction of a railway in this area which will link the territories of our two countries. A large steel bridge to be used by the railway is to be constructed on this river, and a railway station is to be built in Iran's Astara. Goods from the Soviet Union will be transported by this railway to Iran and will be loaded on trucks in the railway station. In the near future discussions between Soviet and Iranian organizations on technical matters pertaining to the construction of this railway of the bridge on the border river, as well as the construction of a rail station in Astara will commence.

With the imposition of the boycott on Iran by Western countries, matters related to Soviet-Iranian transport relations have now gained special importance. Needless to say, following these unfriendly acts by the imperialist countries, the transport of goods through the Julfa rail station has increased considerably and almost doubled in comparison with the volume in 1972 [as heard]. Nevertheless, the genuine preliminary grounds for the expansion of transport, namely via sea, exist.

The chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Semen Skachkov, in reply to questions put by Iranian reporters in June, 1980, and when the ninth session of the standing committee of Soviet-Iranian economic relations was held in Moscow, stressed that in 1978 approximately 700,000 tons of cargo, including 315,000 tons of transit goods, were transported to Iran by Soviet vessels. But following this the volume of goods transported by sea fell slightly. We think that favorable grounds exist for the expansion of goods' transport between the two countries. The ratification by the Islamic Majlis of Iran of the Soviet-Iranian agreement on the transit of Iran's commercial cargo via Soviet territory and of Soviet exports via the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran is a proof of this. As you know this agreement was signed in Moscow in September.

The standing subcommittee on transportation, which acts within the framework of the standing committee of Soviet-Iranian economic relations, is a very good and effective means by which problems related to the expansion of goods' transport between the two countries can be studied and the outlook of the expansion of the two countries' relations in the field of transport can be discussed. This subcommittee is expected to meet early next year and to discuss and study matters related to the expansion of goods' transports and transit of goods between the Soviet Union and Iran, as well as some of the construction problems related to the field of transportation, the solutions of which will result in the expansion of goods' transport between the two countries. The Soviet Union is prepared to help Iran in the field of expanding the (?handling) possibilities of the border rail stations and sea ports. Experience has proven that the expansion of Soviet-Iranian relations in the field of transportation has been to the benefit of the two nations and results in the consolidation of Soviet-Iranian economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

MOSCOW PERSIAN CRITICIZES IRANIAN NEWSPAPER

NC121903 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Is it not clear that the Iranian-Iraqi confrontation is only to the benefit of those who want to once again turn Iran into a military base and a post of the imperialist forces are now trying to create obstacles to finding a solution to this conflict through peaceful means and want to preserve the present stalemate. These forces are not only pouring oil on fire, they are trying with all their might to spread rancour and discord among the two nations. They are also trying to defame and disgrace those who are striving for a rapid political solution to the problem and those who express opposition to the intervention of foreigners.

Imperialist propagandists, acting out of rage, are trying to misrepresent the clear-cut policy of the Soviet Union. Since there is not the least proof which might defame the Soviet Union's just policy, imperialist propagandists are constantly brining up forged proofs and, in doing so, they commit ridiculous self-contradictions. Some time ago, some members of the U.S. press tried to disseminate a forged report allegedly stating that the Soviet Union, after the start of this conflict, continued its military aid to Iraq. But this bubble soon burst. The Iranian president and prime minister both confirmed that there was and there is no such aid. The Washington POST now claims the opposite. This newspaper, quoting observers, refers to certain Soviet intentions toward Iran. It even goes so far as to claim that the Russians might be even prepared to harm their relations with Iraq in order to finally come closer to Iran. In short, remarks by those who are trying, as best as possible, to defame the Soviet Union's policy are fully contradictory. Therefore, it is especially surprising that some organs of the Iranian press are fooled by this malicious imperialist propaganda. For instance, ETTELA'AT newspaper published an instigatory article some time ago and tried to blame the Soviet Union for the confrontation with the Iranian revolution. At the same time, it also wrote about the imaginary greedy Soviet objectives toward Iraq. But no slander can alter the basic aspect of the altruistic Soviet policy on the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. It should also be stated that most of the members of the United Nations and the non-aligned movement, as well as all other peace-loving forces, fully confirm the idea of finding a rapid political solution to this conflict and preventing any imperialist intervention. This is an idea which the Soviet Union decisively and seriously supports. This is a lofty objective, the guaranteeing of which is to the benefit of the vital interests of Iran and Iraq. It also conforms with the interests of ensuring peace and stability in the Persian Gulf and throughout the Near East region.

KUVALDIN SCOFFS AT IRANIAN CLAIM OF SOVIET DRUGS

LD122338 Moscow TASS in English 2127 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec, TASS-TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes: Some over zealous Iranian figures are not only extremely unguarded in their utterances but have been, beyond any doubt, infected with the germ of rabid anti-Sovietism. They are apt to see a "Soviet threat" wherever they look. A new "secret weapon of the Soviets" was recently discovered in the morbid imagination of chairman of a special narcotic control tribunal in the Province of Khorasan, Husein Safi. In an interview with PARS news agency, he alleged that with the assistance of the Soviet Union, "centers" have been set up in Afghanistan "for the production of heroin and opium in large quantities which are then shipped to Iran in order to 'deal a decisive blow to our people and our revolution'".

One gets the distinct feeling that this "fighter against narcotics" has himself become an addict of that heady stuff. Because it is only by the effect of a narcotic that one can account for the appearance of such inventions whose maliciousness is only matched by their absurdity.

Meanwhile, it is well-known that drug addiction, prostitution and spiritual corruption of the youth of the young [as received] is a direct heritage of the shah regime, phenomena generated by the Western way of life which was being intensively imposed upon Iran by U.S. imperialism. This, among others, was repeatedly reiterated by the Ayatollah Khomeyni. Exposing the criminal activity of the shah, Khomeyni said, inter alia, in an interview with the U.S. TIME magazine the following: "Pushing our youth in the direction of the West, he did serious damage to our culture. He befuddled the people by Western propaganda, colossal efforts are needed in order to rid our society of the damage done by his cultural sell-out." Iranian activities are energetically and resolutely tackling the grim heritage of the past.

It is also known that the leading role in the clandestine business having to do with bringing into the country and spreading the narcotics is played by Afghan counter-revolutionaries and bandits who are trampling underfoot Iranian laws. Two of them have recently been shot by a firing squad, sentenced by an Iranian court.

Strange it may seem, the new dirty fabrication, despite all its odious nature, was readily picked up by the FRANCE-PRESSE AGENCY.

JORDANIAN, SYRIAN TROOPS WITHDRAWING FROM BORDER

LD111420 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Amman, 11 Dec, TASS--The tension, which emerged in Jordanian-Syrian relations 2 weeks ago, is now easing. Radio Amman reported the beginning of the withdrawal of Jordanian troops from districts bordering on Syria.

Paris, 11 Dec, TASS--FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY reports from the town of Deraa in the south of Syria, that Syrian forces are now withdrawing from the district's bordering on Jordan.

GROMYKO CONFERS WITH OUTGOING PDRY AMBASSADOR

LD150913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received on 4 December A.A. ad-Dali, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in connection with the end of his mission in Moscow and had a talk with him which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

A.A. Gromyko cordially congratulated A.A. ad-Dali on his award of the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples presented to the ambassador by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for active participation in the development and strengthening of comprehensive Soviet-South Yemeni relations.

REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

Georgian Session

LD111031 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Toward New Frontiers of Creation; Second Session of Georgian Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation"]

[Text] Twelve November Morning Session

The Georgian working people, like all Soviet people, are now living and working under the profound impression of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum decisions, the graphic and profoundly interesting speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the documents adopted by the Fourth USSR Supreme Soviet Session, 10th Convocation.

Warmly approving the plenum and session decisions, the wise domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and the multifaceted and tireless activity of the CPSU Central Committee and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in safeguarding peace throughout the world, they voice firm determination to make a fitting contribution to the implementation of the comprehensive program for the development of the country's production forces and to make the preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian CP Congress with new successes in all spheres of economic and cultural building.

Great political and labor enthusiasm now determines the content of the republic's entire life.

Every day, every hour brings joyful news of remarkable new accomplishments and brings us closer to the goal of the 5-year plan.

These achievements and plans for the future were extensively and comprehensively analyzed, at a Georgian CP Central Committee plenum held the day before, in the report delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The republic's working people have a lot of work ahead of them. Defining new milestones of communist creation, ways of further developing the economy, science and culture--all these vitally important questions were to be resolved by Georgian Supreme Soviet deputies gathered from all corners of the republic for the second session of the republic's 10th Supreme Soviet, whose first meeting opened at 1000 hours in the Georgian Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions.

At the chairman's table were Deputy I.V. Abashidze, chairman of the Georgian Supreme Soviet, and Deputy Chairmen N.V. Gurgenidze, V.G. Kvitsiniya, Z.O. Vasadze and T.Sh. Kabulova.

In the government boxes were Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, P.G. Gilashvili, G.N. Yenukidze, A.N. Inauri, G.V. Kolbin, T.N. Menteshashvili, Z.A. Pataridze, D.I. Patiashvili, S.Ye. Khabeishvili, O.Ye. Cherkeziya, N.A. Chitanava, Z.A. Chkheidze, B.V. Adleyba, V.R. Papunidze, F.S. Sanakoyev, and members of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Government.

The session was opened by Deputy I.V. Abashidze, chairman of the Georgian Supreme Soviet. He proposed standing to honor the memory of late deputies of the republic Supreme Soviet G.A. Kuldzhanishvili and I.Ye. Noneshvili.

Then the Supreme Soviet heard a report from Deputy A.V. Kobaidze, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on verification of the credentials of a Georgian Supreme Soviet deputy elected to replace a former deputy.

The Georgian Supreme Soviet resolved:

"To recognize the authority of Georgian Supreme Soviet Deputy Longinoz Levanovich Zakaidze, elected for Amamloyskiy Electoral Okrug, Dmanisskiy Rayon."

The deputies unanimously approved the session agenda and work order.

The following questions were submitted for discussion by the session:

1--The state plan for the Georgian SSR's economic and social development for 1981 and progress in the fulfillment of the state plan for the Georgian SSR's economic and social development in 1980.

2--The Georgian SSR state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Georgian SSR state budget for 1979.

3--Draft law on the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast.

4--Draft law on Georgian SSR lawyers.

5--Report of the Georgian Surpeme Soviet Transportation and Communications Commission on the state of observance of discipline and socialist legality in the republic's transportation organizations, in accordance with the 1979 demands of the CPSU Central Committee.

6--Approval of Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

Deputy T.Sh. Kabulova, deputy chairman of the Georgian Supreme Soviet, who was in the chair, gave the floor to deputy D.L. Kartvelishvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Georgian Gosplan, to report on the first point on the agenda.

Deputy P.A. Ananiashvili, Georgian minister of finance, delivered a report on the second point on the agenda.

The deputies heard a coreport from the Georgian Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission delivered by commission chairman, Deputy Z.A. Chkheidze.

The deputies turned to a discussion of the reports and on the first two points of the agenda. Deputy S.Sh. Meskhishvili (Druzhby Electoral Okrug, Tbilisi) spoke in the debate.

An adjournment was announced. After the adjournment Deputy Zmo. Vasadze, deputy chairman of the Georgian Supreme Soviet, presided.

The deputies continued discussion of the reports and the coreport on the first two points on the agenda. Taking part in the resumed debate were: Ts.V. Kuchuashvili (Manavskiy Electoral Okrug, Sagaredzhoyskiy Rayon); V.M. Tsugba, (Ochamchirskiy First Electoral Okrug, Ochamchirskiy Rayon); A.K. Bakhtadze (Shuamtiyskiy Electoral Okrug, Vanskiy Rayon); D.D. Diasamidze (Khelvachaurskiy Electoral Okrug, Khelvachaurskiy Rayon); G.S. Shugavor (Arakvskiy Electoral Okrug, Akhalkalaskiy Rayon); A.N. Vachardadze (Goriyskiy Electoral Okrug, Kutaisi); I.A. Kharatishvili (Kandaurskiy Electoral Okrug, Sagaredzhoyskiy Rayon); Ye.K. Iremashvili (Pionerskiy Electoral Okrug, Tbilisi); and D.I. Guguchiya (Kakhatskiy Electoral Okrug, Zugdidskiy Rayon).

With a sense of great responsibility the people's elected representatives examined the draft state plan for the Georgian SSR's economic and social development and its draft budget for 1981. They stressed that the coming year is a special one--it marks the start of the 11th 5-Year Plan--and is the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, which will define the prospects for our country's further advance along the path of building communism. [paragraph continues]

For the republic's working people it is at the same time a jubilee year--the year of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power and the creation of the Georgian Communist Party.

It is with legitimate pride in the successes achieved, in the prime of their creative strength, and with confidence in the future that the republic's working people are approaching these festive dates.

The deputies stressed that it is a matter of honor for the entire Georgian people to ensure by their selfless labor the successful fulfillment of the jubilee year targets and to greet worthily the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian CP Congress.

The CPSU Central Committee October Plenum decisions and the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, which gave a profound and comprehensive analysis of the development of the country's economy, substantiated ways of resolving urgent socioeconomic problems, and clearly formulated the tasks facing the party and country on the eve of the congress, have proved a source of creative inspiration and a militant action program for the republic's working people, as they have for the entire Soviet people, they noted. Special attention was paid to the development of the agro-industrial and food complex and to increasing consumer goods production.

The improvement of production efficiency and work quality in all sectors of economic building and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress are guarantees that the goals which have been set will be attained.

Twelve November Afternoon Session

The afternoon sitting of the Second Session of the Georgian Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, began on 12 November at 1500. It took place under the chairmanship of Deputy N.V. Gurgenidze, deputy chairman of the Georgian Supreme Soviet.

The deputies continued their discussion of the reports and coreport on the first two points of the agenda.

Deputies N.G. Vashadze (Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug, Tbilisi), and Ts.V. Talakvadze (Shemokmedskiy Electoral Okrug, Makharadzevskih Rayon) spoke in the debate.

Clarity, serious economic analysis, objective assessment of successes achieved and of existing shortcomings were the main features of all the speeches. Describing the state of affairs locally, the deputies revealed production reserves and talked about how to improve leadership of the national economy and aid better management of economic building.

The debate on the first two points of the agenda ended.

Deputy D.L. Kartvelishvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Georgian Gosplan, delivered a concluding speech.

A law on the state plan for the Georgian SSR's economic and social development for 1981 was unanimously adopted.

A resolution on progress in fulfillment of the state plan for the Georgian SSR's economic and social development in 1980 was approved.

The deputies heard a concluding speech by Deputy P.A. Ananiashvili, Georgian minister of finance.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law approving the Georgian state budget for 1981 and approved the report on the implementation of the republic's state budget for 1979.

The session turned to an examination of the next point on the agenda.

F.S. Sanakoyev, first secretary of the Yugo-Osetinskiy Georgian CP Obkom, delivered a report on the draft law on the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast.

The following deputies took part in the debate on the report: B.V. Tekhov (Karla Marksa Electoral Okrug, Tskhinvali); P.A. Naniyev (Kvaisskiy Electoral Okrug, Dzhavskiy Rayon); O.G. Vardzelashvili (Lesskiy Electoral Okrug, Lanchkhutskiy Rayon).

All the deputies who spoke in the debate unanimously stressed the great significance of the draft law on the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast submitted for the session's examination. They noted that the adoption of this legislative enactment exhaustively regulating all aspects of the legal status of Yugo-Osetsinskaya Oblast will help to further improve the activity of the oblast soviet and is one more graphic testimony to the democratism of our system.

The deputies expressed confidence that the expansion of the oblast soviets' rights will have a positive effect on the further development of all sectors of the national economy and the improvement of cultural standards for workers in South Osetia.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law "On the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast." A resolution on the procedure for putting the law on Yugo-Osetinskaya Oblast into effect was also adopted.

Then the deputies turned to the examination of the next point on the agenda. Deputy D.I. Patiashvili, chairman of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals and Socialist Legality Commission, delivered a report "On the Draft Law on Georgian SSR Lawyers."

Deputies A.I. Bakholdin (Guramishvili Electoral Okrug, Rustavi) and A.A. Shushanashvili (Terzholskiy Electoral Okrug, Terzholskiy Rayon) took part in the discussion of the report. They noted that the law on lawyers stems from the new USSR Constitution and the Georgian SSR Constitution and has been compiled in accordance with the USSR law on lawyers adopted by the second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The draft law clearly defines the rights and duties of members of the College of Lawyers, enumerates the types of legal help which lawyers give to citizens and organizations, and reflects specific forms in which lawyers exercise representation in court, the arbitration board and other state organs in civil cases and cases on administrative law violations and participate in the examination of criminal cases in court and at preliminary hearings.

The deputies voiced the conviction that the adoption of the law on lawyers would help to further improve the standard of activity in this important element of the legal service.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution on the question discussed.

The deputies heard a report from the Georgian Supreme Soviet Transport and Communications Commission on the state of the observance of discipline and socialist legality in the republic's transportation organizations, in accordance with the requirements of the 1979 CPSU Central Committee resolution, delivered by the commission chairman, Deputy B.Z. Barsukov.

Deputies B.I. Khachidze (Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Khashurskiy Rayon) and T.N. Davitashvili (Suramskiy Electoral Okrug, Khashurskiy Rayon) took part in the debate.

The Supreme Soviet adopted a corresponding resolution.

Deputy T.V. Lashkarashvili, secretary of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on the approval of Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The Supreme Soviet adopted corresponding laws.

The session agenda was completed. The session's work graphically reflected the powerful working rhythm of the republic, the broad scale of socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress, the 26th Georgian CP Congress and the notable dates in the republic's life--the 60th anniversaries of the establishment of Soviet power and of the creation of the Georgian CP--and the firm determination of the republic's working people to make the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan a year of remarkable new achievements and to make a fitting contribution to the common coffer of labor gifts for the forthcoming congress of their dear Communist Party.

The second session of the 10th Georgian Supreme Soviet completed its work.

Opening Day of Kazakh Session

LD111051 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Kazakh Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] The Second Session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, began in the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Sessions Hall in Alma-Ata on 12 November 1980.

The deputies and guests warmly welcomed Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; members of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau Comrades K.M. Aukhadiyev, B.A. Ashimov, Ye.F. Bashmakov, V.A. Grebenyuk, S.N. Imashev, Z.K. Kamalidenov, O.S. Miroshkin, N.A. Nazarbayev and Yu.N. Trofimov; and candidate members of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau Comrades S.S. Dzhiyenbayev and V.T. Shevchenko.

Members of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium and Government and P.G. Lushev, commander, Red Banner Central Asian Military District, were in attendance.

The session was opened by Deputy K. Medeubekov, chairman of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet.

The deputies and guests stood in honor of the memory of Deputy I.Ya. Kostogukaylov, who died between Kazakh Supreme Soviet sessions.

The session agenda was approved:

1--On the state plan for the Kazakh SSR's economic and social development in 1981 and progress in fulfilling the state plan for the Kazakh SSR's economic and social development in 1980.

2--On the Kazakh state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Kazakh state budget for 1979.

3--On the Kazakh SSR draft law on the Kazakh oblast soviets.

4--On the Kazakh SSR draft law amending and supplementing the "Law on the Permanent Commissions of Oblast, Rayon, City, City Rayon, Settlement, Rural and Aul Soviets in the Kazakh SSR."

5--On the Kazakh SSR draft law amending and supplementing the Kazakh SSR law "On the Procedure for Recalling Deputies Serving on Oblast, Rayon, City, Settlement, Rural or Aul Soviets in the Kazakh SSR."

6--On a draft law on the legal profession in the Kazakh SSR.

7--On ratification of Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

A report on the state plan for the Kazakh SSR's economic and social development in 1981 and progress in fulfilling the state plan for the Kazakh SSR's economic and social development in 1980 was delivered by Deputy S.T. Takezhanov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers and chairman of the Kazakh Gosplan.

A report on the Kazakh state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Kazakh state budget for 1979 was delivered by Deputy R.S. Bayseitov, Kazakh minister of finance.

A coreport from the planning and budget and other Kazakh Supreme Soviet permanent commissions on the state plan for the Kazakh SSR's economic and social development in 1981 and progress in fulfilling the state plan for the Kazakh SSR's economic and social development in 1980 and on the Kazakh state budget for 1981, and a report on the implementation of the Kazakh state budget for 1979 was delivered by Deputy Ye.M. Asanbayev, chairman of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission.

Taking part in the debate on the reports were: Deputy V.I. Moiseyenko, chairman of Kokchetavskih Oblikpolkom; Deputy S.K. Kubashev, chairman of Kzyl-Ordinskiy Oblikpolkom; Deputy M.A. Braga, director of the Kushmurunskiy Sovkhoz, Karasuskiy Rayon, Kustanayskaya Oblast; Deputy Ye. T. Taskinbayev, chairman of Gurevskiy Oblikpolkom; Deputy I.I. Dorokhov, chairman of Alma-Atinskiy Oblikpolkom; Deputy A.V. Lomov, Kazakh minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises; Deputy V.M. Pobrus, tractor driver and combine operator on the Dmitrievskiy Sovkhoz, Timiryazevskiy Rayon, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast; Deputy V.K. Kadyrbayev, Kazakh minister of motor transport; Deputy G.N. Korotenko, second secretary of Turgayskiy Obkom; Deputy U.A. Dzholdasbekov, rector of the S.M. Kirov Kazakh State University; Deputy G.A. Nikiforov, first secretary of Ekibastuz Gorkom; Deputy N.N. Sayranabyeva, chief shepherd on the Karabulakskiy Sovkhoz, Makanchinskiy Rayon, Semipalatinskaya Oblast; and deputy Z.B. Daukeyev, first secretary of Tarbagatayskiy Raykom, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast.

The second session of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet continues.

Second Day of Kazakh Session

LD111053 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] The Second Session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, continued its work in the Sessions Hall of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet in Alma-Ata 13 November 1980.

The session was opened by Deputy K. Medeubekov, chairman of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet.

Discussion continued on the reports on the Kazakh state plan of economic and social development for 1981 and on progress in fulfilling the Kazakh state plan of economic and social development in 1980, on the Kazakh state budget for 1981 and on the implementation of the Kazakh state budget for 1979. Deputy V.D. Gorshenin, chairman of Mangyshlakskiy Oblispolkom, and Deputy Zh.A. Bigoziyeva, cotton-harvesting machine driver and mechanic on the Slavyanskiy Sovkhoz in Chimkentskaya Oblast's Pakhtaaralskiy Rayon, spoke in the debate.

The session was addressed by Deputy B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law on the Kazakh state plan of economic and social development for 1981 and a resolution on progress in fulfilling the Kazakh state plan of economic and social development in 1980, ratified the Kazakh state budget for 1981 and adopted a law on the Kazakh state budget for 1981, taking into account the amendments of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Plan and Budget Commission and other permanent commissions, and a resolution on ratification of the report on the implementation of the Kazakh SSR state budget for 1979.

Deputy A.P. Plotnikov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on the Kazakh draft law on the oblast soviets.

Deputy O.A. Kozybayev, chairman of Aktyubinskiy Oblispolkom, and Deputy I.I. Sharf, general director of the Tselinograd poultry farming production association, spoke in the debate on the report on the Kazakh draft law on the oblast soviets.

The Supreme Soviet adopted a Kazakh SSR law on the oblast soviets and a resolution on the procedure for validating the Kazakh SSR law on the oblast soviets.

Then a Kazakh SSR law on making changes and additions to the "Law on Permanent Commissions of Oblast, Rayon, City, City rayon, Settlement, Village and Aul soviets in the Kazakh SSR" and a Kazakh SSR law on making changes and additions to the Kazakh SSR law "On the Procedure for Recalling a Deputy of an Oblast, Rayon, City, Settlement, Village or Aul soviet in the Kazakh SSR" were adopted.

The Supreme Soviet proceeded to a discussion of the Kazakh SSR draft law on the legal profession. The report was delivered by Deputy S.K. Dosmagambetov, chairman of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet legislative proposals commission. The Kazakh SSR law "On Ratification of the Kazakh SSR Law on the Legal Profession" was adopted.

Deputy N.B. Abayeva, secretary of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on the ratification of Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees. Corresponding laws and resolutions were adopted on the report.

With this the Second Session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Session, 10th Convocation, concluded its work.

Belorussian Session

LD111601 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 1

[BELTA "Information Report": "Session Diary"]

[Text] On 12 November in Minsk the Second Session of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, began work in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm aroused by preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress. The republic's working people, as indeed all Soviet people, are fully determined to respond with practical actions to the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions, to complete ahead of schedule the 5-year plan targets and to create good preconditions for highly productive labor in 1981.

...It is 1000. The places round the chairman's table are occupied by I.P. Shamyakin, chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet, and V.P. Bulov, P.T. Demchenko, Ya. P. Pavlyuchenko, I.I. Plavskiy, deputy chairmen of the Supreme Soviet.

In the boxes were Comrades T.Ya. Kiselev, I.Ye. Polyakov, A.N. Aksenov, V.I. Brovikov, V.A. Gvozdev, N.I. Dementey, M.M. Zaytsev, Yu.B. Kolokolov, A.T. Kuzmin, M.I. Lagir, V.A. Mikulich, V.F. Mitskevich, L.S. Firisanov, I.F. Yakushev, V.Ye. Lobanok and N.L. Snezhkova; Ye.P. Chagina, secretary of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium; members of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium, deputy chairmen of the Belorussian Council of Ministers, and members of the republic's government.

Presiding Deputy I.P. Shamyakin declared the Second session of the Belorussian, Supreme Soviet open.

Those present observed a minute's silence in memory of Deputy P.M. Masherov, distinguished figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, outstanding organizer of party and Soviet building in Belorussia, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, member of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium, Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of Socialist Labor, who died tragically 4 October this year in a car accident.

The chairman reported that the following questions were being submitted for examination by the Belorussian Supreme Soviet:

1--On the Belorussian state plan for economic and social development for 1981 and on progress in fulfillment of the Belorussian state plan for economic and social development in 1980.

The question was submitted by the Belorussian Council of Ministers.

2--On the Belorussian state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Belorussia state budget for 1979.

The question was submitted by the Belorussian Council of Ministers.

3--On the Belorussian draft law on Belorussian Oblast soviets.

The question was submitted by the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers.

4--On ratification of Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The question was submitted by the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously included the aforementioned questions in the agenda.

Deputy V.A. Gvozdev, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan, was given the floor to present a report on the Belorussian state plan for economic and social development for 1981 and on the progress of fulfillment of the Belorussian state plan for economic and social development for 1980.

Deputy B.I. Shatilo, the republic's finance minister, delivered a report on the Belorussian state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Belorussian state budget for 1979.

Deputy V.D. Bysenko, chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission, gave a coreport of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet standing commissions on these questions.

Then began the discussion of the first two questions on the agenda. The following deputies spoke in the debate: G.S. Tarazevich Minsk Pushkinskiy Electoral Okrug, V.T. Golovan (Yuratishkovskiy Electoral Okrug, Grodnenskaya Oblast), A.V. Maslakov (Bobruyskiy-Frunzenskiy Electoral Okrug, Mogilevskaya Oblast), and A.A. Kilbas VCQ (Pleshchenitskiy Electoral Okrug, Minskaya Oblast).

Here the morning sitting of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet ended.

The afternoon sitting of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet was chaired by Deputy Ya. P. Pavlyuchenko, deputy chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet. The debate continued on the reports on the state plan and the state budget. The following deputies spoke in the debates: Ye. Ye. Savastenko (Gomel Severniy Electoral Okrug, Gomelskaya Oblast), I.M. Mozolyako (Novopolotsk Tsentralniy Electoral Okrug, Vitebskaya Oblast), V.P. Starovoytov (Beloushskiy Electoral Okrug, Brestskaya Oblast), V.I. Snopkova (Lepelskiy Selskiy Electoral Okrug, Vitebskaya Oblast), V.S. Stepuk (Zelenochskiy Electoral Okrug, Gomelskaya Oblast), A.P. Khimanych (Bobruysk Chernyakhovskiy Electoral Okrug, Vietbskaya Oblast), A.S. Dmitriyev (Mogilev Pervomayskiy Electoral Okrug, Mogilevskaya Oblast), and A.M. Zinkevich (Rosskiy Electoral Okrug, Grodnenskaya Oblast).

Today, 13 November, the Second Session of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, will continue its work.

Azerbaijan: Day One

LD111111 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Toward New Achievements; Second Session of the 10th Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] Twelve November Day Session

The working people of Soviet Azerbaijan are marching in an atmosphere of unprecedented political and labor enthusiasm to meet the 26th congress of Lenin's party. Fully determined honorably to implement the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions and the provisions and conclusions stemming from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's policy speech at the plenum, they are seeking new successes in developing the national economy, science and culture.

It was with a feeling of legitimate pride in their own republic's remarkable achievements that the people's elected representatives gathered for the second session of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet. It opened on 12 November at 1000 hours in the new Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions.

In the boxes were G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau members K.M. Bagirov, A.I. Ibragimov, A.G. Kerimov, Yu. N. Rugachev, G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev and K.A. Khalilov; candidate members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau I.N. Askerov, B.S. Kevorkov, Z.I. Guseynova, G. Sh. Efendiyev, and Z.M. Yusifzade; and members of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's government.

The session was opened by Deputy S.A. Rustamzade, chairman of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet.

Those taking part rose to honor the memory of the late deputy G.M. Seidbeyli.

The following agenda for the session was approved:

1--The state plan for the Azerbaijan SSR's economic and social development for 1981 and progress in the fulfillment of the state plan for the Azerbaijan SSR's economic and social development in 1980.

2--The Azerbaijan state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Azerbaijan state budget for 1979.

3--A draft law on the Azerbaijan SSR legal profession.

4--Approval of Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

Deputy S.K. Abbasaliyev, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, delivered a report on the first point.

Then the deputies heard a report on the Azerbaijan state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Azerbaijan state budget for 1979 delivered by Deputy B.G. Bakhshaliyev, the republic's minister of finance.

The Supreme Soviet heard the coreport of the planning and budget commission and other standing commissions of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet on the state plan for the Azerbaijan SSR's economic and social development for 1981 and progress in the fulfillment of the state plan for the republic's economic and social development in 1980. The Azerbaijan state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the republic's state budget for 1979 was delivered by Deputy A.B. Mursalov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Supreme Planning and Budget Commission.

A debate then began on the reports and coreport. Deputy R.K. Safaraliyev, first secretary of Bardinskiy Raykom (Barda City Second Okrug) delivered a speech.

Here the day session ended.

Twelve November Evening Session

The evening session continued the discussion of the reports and coreport on the state plan for the Azerbaijan SSR's economic and social development for 1981 and progress in the fulfillment of the state plan for the republic's economic and social development in 1980, the Azerbaijan state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the republic state budget for 1979.

Taking part in the discussion were: Deputy A.M. Amanov, drilling foreman of the Ali-Bayramly Drilling Work Administration (Ali-Bayramly City Second Okrug); Deputy I.A. Mekhtiyev, chairman of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR Council of Ministers (Vanandskiy Okrug, Ordubadskiy Rayon); Deputy A.A. Aslanov, chairman of Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Oblispolkom (Mardakertski Okrug); Deputy T.Sh. Safaraliyev, Azerbaijan minister of industrial construction (Kirovabad Narimanovskiy Okrug); Deputy E.F. Tagiyev, first secretary of Yevlakh Gorkom (Khaldanskiy Okrug); Deputy A.Yu. Mamedov, chairman of Baku Gorispolkom (First Kirovskiy Okrug); Deputy A.E. Mustafayev, duty engineer at the Sumgait No 1 TETs (Dzhoratskiy Okrug); Deputy V.A. Popov, lathe operator at the Baku instrument making plant (Pionerskiy Okrug); Deputy I.B. Kuliyev, chairman of Kirovabad Gorispolkom (Kirovabad Dzhaparidzevskiy Okrug); Deputy K.S. Mamedov, Azerbaijan minister of the food industry Kbarda City First Okrug).

The session will continue its work on 13 November.

Azerbaijan: Day Two

LD111113 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 14 Nov 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Following a Course of Creation: Second Session of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Completes Its Work"]

[Text] The third sitting of the Second Session of the 10th Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet ended on 13 November at 1000 hours.

Deputy S.A. Rustamzade, chairman of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet, was in the chair.

Discussion was continued of the reports and coreport on the state plan for the Azerbaijan SSR's economic and social development for 1981 and progress in the fulfillment of the state budget for the republic's economic and social development in 1980, and the Azerbaijan state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the republic's state budget for 1979.

Deputy T.R. Akhmedova (Zheleznodorozhnyy Okrug), senior operator at Baku's imeni XXII Sezda KPSS oil refinery; deputy N.G. Yoldasheva (Uchtepinskiy Okrug), viticulturalist at the S. Vurgun Sovkhoz, Dzhalilabadskiy Rayon; Deputy T.A. Kasumov, (imeni 28 Aprelya Electoral Okrug), Azerbaijan minister of health; and Deputy A.G. Iskenderova (Charkhinskiy Okrug), worker at the Khazar Sovkhoz, Khachmasskiy Rayon, took part in the debate.

Deputy S.K. Abbasliyev, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan, delivered a concluding speech.

The session unanimously adopted a law on the state plan for the Azerbaijan's SSR's economic and social development for 1981 and a resolution on progress in the fulfillment of the state plan for the Azerbaijan SSR's economic and social development in 1980.

Then deputy B.G. Bakhshaliyev, Azerbaijan minister of finance, was given the floor to deliver the concluding speech.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law on the Azerbaijan state budget for 1981 and a resolution on the approval of the report on the implementation of the Azerbaijan state budget for 1979.

The deputies examined the question of the draft law on the Azerbaijan legal profession. Deputy S.M. Gusyenov, chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the republic Supreme Soviet, delivered a report.

The session unanimously adopted the law on the Azerbaijan legal profession.

Then R.S. Zakiyeva, secretary of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet, delivered a report on the approval of Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The Supreme Soviet adopted a law on the approval of Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees on introducing amendments and additions to several legislative enactments of the Azerbaijan SSR and the corresponding resolutions on the approval of Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees adopted in the period between the first and second sessions of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

At the suggestion of the Council of Elders the Supreme Soviet released Deputy N.S. Ibragimov from his duties as chairman of the planning and budget commission and Deputy Z.M. Yusif-Zade from his duties as member of the foreign affairs commission in connection with their appointments to posts as chairmen of republic state committees.

Deputy M.A. Mamedov was elected chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission. Deputy N.B. Ramazanova was elected member of the Culture Commission and deputy T.S. Agayev was elected member of the International Affairs Commission.

Here the Second session of the 10th Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet ended its work.

Latvian Session

LD1111151 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 13 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[LATINFORM "Information Report" under the general headline "Second Session of the Latvian Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation"]

[Text] We are approaching the end of 1980. Less than 7 weeks remain to the dividing line between the two 5-year plans--the 10th and the 11th. These weeks--7 of the 26 shock weeks in honor of the coming 26th CPSU Congress--are to be filled with strenuous creative labor, for which the Soviet people derive inspiration from the materials of the recent CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and from the speech delivered there by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in which he made an in-depth analysis of the state of our economy and outlined ways to further develop the national economy and to raise the people's living standards. These prospects were widely reflected in the documents of the Fourth USSR Supreme Soviet Session, 10th Convocation.

The Second Latvian Supreme Soviet Session, 10th Convocation, was held in the Latvian CP Central Committee's House of Political Education in Riga 12 November. The hall was full of deputies--foremost workers of industrial enterprises, construction sites, transportation, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers, and figures of science, culture and education.

Comrades A.E. Voss, I.A. Anderson, E.Ya. Aushkap, R.O. Verro, V.I. Dmitriyev, E.K. Peterson, Yu. Ya. Ruben, P.Ya. Strautmanis, V.A. Chemm, L.I. Avdyukevich, Ya. Ya. Vagris and A.K. Zitmanis took their seats at 1000 hours.

The Second Latvian Supreme Soviet session, 10th Convocation, was opened by deputy V.S. Klibik, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet.

The agenda for the republic Supreme Soviet session, examined and approved at a session of the Council of Elders, was adopted unanimously:

1--On the Latvian state plan of economic and social development for 1981 and on progress in fulfilling the Latvian state plan of economic and social development in 1980.

2--On the Latvian state budget for 1981 and on the implementation of the Latvian state budget for 1979.

3--On the Latvian draft law on ratification of the statute on the legal profession.

4--On the ratification of Latvian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The session's order of business was also approved, after which the deputies proceeded to examine the items on the agenda.

Deputy M.L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan, delivered a report on the Latvian state plan of economic and social development for 1981 and on progress in fulfilling the Latvian state plan of economic and social development in 1980.

Deputy R.V. Praude, republic minister of finance, delivered a report on the Latvian state budget for 1979.

Then the deputies heard the coreport of the Plan and Budget Commission and other permanent commissions of the Latvian Supreme Soviet on the Latvian state plan of economic and social development for 1981 and on progress in fulfilling the Latvian state plan of economic and social development in 1980, on the Latvian state budget for 1981 and on the implementation of the Latvian state budget for 1979, which was delivered by deputy V.N. Chevachin, chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission.

The following deputies spoke in the debate on the reports: M.Ya. Dubra (Rizhskiy 78th Electoral Okrug), N.Yu. Usin, (Yurmalskiy 135th Electoral Okrug), L.A. Abel (Adazhskiy 271st Electoral Okrug), Ya.A. Liyepinsh (Liyepayskiy 125th Electoral Okrug), S.E. Vannakh (Dritsenskiy 264th Electoral Okrug), Ya.A. Kranats (Apskiy 153d Electoral Okrug), L.P. Skosta (Viyesitskiy 202d Electoral Okrug), B.L. Studente (Pargauyskiy 320th Electoral Okrug), R.V. Kavinskiy (Riyebinskiy 260th Electoral Okrug), V.D. Azan (Daugavpilsskiy 103d Electoral Okrug), P. Ya. Karklin (Indrskiy 213th Electoral Okrug) and V.I. Kaupuzh (Valmiyerskiy 322d Electoral Okrug).

With this the debate ended. Concluding speeches were delivered by Deputy M.L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Latvian Gosplan, and by Deputy R.V. Praude, Latvian minister of finance.

The republic Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law on the Latvian state plan of economic and social development for 1981 and the law on the Latvian state budget for 1981. The deputies also adopted a resolution on progress in fulfilling the Latvian state plan of economic and social development in 1980 and a resolution on the implementation of the Latvian state budget for 1979.

The session proceeded to consider the third item on the agenda--the Latvian draft law on ratification of the statute on the legal profession. A report on this issue was delivered by Deputy A.P. Rubiks, chairman of the Latvian Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Commission.

The session unanimously adopted the Latvian SSR law on ratification of the statute on the legal profession.

The session went on to hear a question from Deputy P.N. Kazimirov to Deputy P.Ya. Strautmanis, chairman of the Latvian Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed to the republic Council of Ministers, on the construction of a hospital in the city of Rezekne.

The question was answered by Deputy M.L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Latvian Gosplan.

The session adopted the following resolution: To "note the report by Deputy M.L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Latvian Gosplan, that the start of construction of a 300-bed hospital in the city of Rezekne will be provided for in the Latvian draft state plan of economic and social development for the 11th 5-Year Plan, with construction to begin in 1982."

Deputy K.E. Zorin, secretary of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on the ratification of Latvian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The Latvian Supreme Soviet ratified the Latvian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees adopted between sessions.

The session considered an organizational question. In connection with the fact that members of the government, in accordance with law, cannot sit on permanent commissions, Deputy L.D. Lubotskiy was released from his duties as a member of the Latvian Supreme Soviet Plan and Budget Commission.

With this the Second Latvian Supreme Soviet Session, 10th convocation, concluded its work.

Kirgiz Session

LD111445 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 1

[KIRTAG "Information Report on Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Meetings"]

[Text] The second session of the 10th Kirgiz Supreme Soviet was held in the meeting hall of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee and Kirgiz Council of Ministers on 11 November.

It was 0900. The seats in the government boxes were occupied by members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau T.U. Usubaliyev, A. Duysheyev, S.I. Ibraimov, K.Ye. Fomichenko, K.N. Kulmatov, P.I. Naumov, A. Dzhumagulov, P.M. Khodos, N.G. Minich and K.M. Moldobayev; by candidate members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau M.F. Kabanov and E. Abakirov, and by members of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium and Government.

Deputy T. Askarov, chairman of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet, chairing the session, declared the second session of the republic's Supreme Soviet open.

After the Credentials Committee report delivered by Deputy V.K. Dolmatov, deputy chairman of the committee, the Supreme Soviet passed a resolution acknowledging the authority of Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Deputy S. Orozbayeva, elected for Kargalykskiy Electoral Okrug No 203.

The deputies unanimously approved the session agenda:

1--On the state plan for the Kirgiz SSR's economic and social development for 1981 and on progress in fulfilling the state plan for the Kirgiz SSR's economic and social development in 1980.

2--On the 1981 Kirgiz SSR state budget and on the implementation of the 1979 Kirgiz SSR state budget.

3--On the draft Kirgiz SSR law "On the Kirgiz SSR Oblast Soviets."

4--A draft proposal "On the Kirgiz SSR Legal Profession."

5--On the work performed in implementing electors' instructions to deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet.

6--Ratification of Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

Deputy S. Begaliyev, deputy chairman of the Kirgiz Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan, delivered the report "On the State Plan for the Kirgiz SSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981 and on Progress in Fulfilling the State Plan for the Kirgiz SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1980."

Deputy A. Toktonaliyev, Kirgiz minister of finance, delivered the report "On the 1981 Kirgiz SSR State Budget and on the Implementation of the 1979 Kirgiz SSR State Budget."

The deputies heard the coreport of the Planning and Budget Committee and other permanent committees of the republic Supreme Soviet delivered by Deputy K. Abdrayev, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Committee.

Deputies A. Tadzhibayev (Uch-Terekskiy Electoral Okrug, Toktogulskiy Rayon), K. Saginbayev (Saliyevskiy Electoral Okrug, Frunze City), K. Myrzabekov (Dzhany-Arykskiy Electoral Okrug, Dzhumgalskiy Rayon), A. Mokenov (Kyzyl-Ordinskiy Electoral Okrug, Frunze City), T.A. Yershova (Pokrovskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirovskiy Rayon), R.E. Sadykov (Tuzskiy Electoral Okrug, Kantskiy Rayon), A. Karymshakov (Ulakolskiy Electoral Okrug, Tonskiy Rayon), Yu.P. Belyak (Grigorevskiy Electoral Okrug, Issyk-Kulskiy Rayon), E.E. Aliyev (Kara-Alminskiy Electoral Okrug, Suzakskiy Rayon), L.N. Ilyushchenko (Przhevalskiy Electoral Okrug, Przhevalsk City), S.A. Igemberdiyev (Kyzyl-Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug, Naukatskiy Rayon) and A. Aydarkulov (Ak-Suuskiy Electoral Okrug, Moskovskiy Rayon) spoke in the debate on the report.

The afternoon sitting continued the discussion of the first and second questions on the agenda. Deputies K.A. Orzaliyev (Ilichevskiy Electoral Okrug, Uzgenskiy Rayon) and M.Ye. Khokhlachev (Kyzyl-Askerskiy Electoral Okrug, Frunze City) participated in the discussion.

Deputies S. Begaliyev and A. Toktonaliyev delivered closing speeches at the meeting.

The deputies unanimously adopted laws on the state plan for the Kirgiz SSR's economic and social development for 1981 and on the 1981 Kirgiz SSR state budget and resolutions on progress in fulfilling the state plan for the Kirgiz SSR's economic and social development in 1980 and on the approval of the report on the implementation out of the 1979 Kirgiz SSR state budget.

The deputies next proceeded to examine the third and fourth questions on the agenda. Deputy M.F. Kabanov, deputy chairman of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered the report "On the Kirgiz SSR Draft Law on the Kirgiz Oblast Soviets" and the draft proposal "On the Kirgiz SSR Legal Profession."

Deputies V.A. Makarenko (Ak-Bulakskiy Electoral Okrug, Naukatskiy Rayon), E. Aliyev (Temirovskiy Electoral Okrug, Issyk-Kulskiy Rayon) and Z. Dzhamashev (Suusamyrskiy Electoral Okrug, Panfilovskiy Rayon) participated in the discussion of the report.

The deputies unanimously adopted the Kirgiz SSR law "On the Kirgiz SSR Oblast Soviets of People's Deputies" and a resolution on arrangements for putting this law into operation.

The Kirgiz SSR law ratifying the proposals "On the Kirgiz SSR Legal Profession" was adopted unanimously.

The Supreme Soviet proceeded to examine the next question on the session agenda. Deputy S.I. Ibraimov, chairman of the Kirgiz Council of Ministers, read a report on "work done in implementing electors' instructions to USSR Supreme Soviet and Kirgiz Supreme Soviet deputies."

The session adopted the resolution "On Work Done in Implementing Electors' Instructions to USSR Supreme Soviet and Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Deputies."

The deputies then heard a report delivered by Deputy Zh. Tumenbayev, secretary of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium, entitled "Ratification of Decrees of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium." The Supreme Soviet ratified the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees and adopted corresponding laws.

At this point the second session of the 10th Kirgiz Supreme Soviet finished its work.

Armenia: Day One

LD111513 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 1

[ARMENPRES "Information Report": "Everything for the Good of the People"]

[Text] Working people of Armenia like, indeed, the whole Soviet people are preparing fittingly to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in an atmosphere of tremendous political and labor enthusiasm.

Inspired by the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions, and the plenum speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia are fully determined to achieve new successes in communist building. At present reports are coming in from many labor collectives about ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets and the new scale of socialist competition in honor of the country's forum of communists.

In successfully completing the 10th 5-Year Plan, the republic's working people are preparing to celebrate a great holiday--the glorious 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia and the formation of the Armenian CP.

The year 1981 is the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. It will be marked by a major new step in the further socioeconomic and cultural development of Soviet Armenia and in raising the people's well-being. To fulfill the party's designs and make a worthy contribution to strengthening the might of our great motherland--with this determination the deputies of the Armenian Supreme Soviet have gathered for their second session of the 10th Convocation. It opened on 12 November in the Conference Hall of the Armenian Supreme Soviet.

It is 1000. Comrades K.S. Demirchyan, B.Ye. Sarkisov, F.T. Sarkisyan, G.N. Andreyev, G.M. Voskanyan, K.L. Dallakyan, G.A. Martirosyan, L.N. Nersesyan, Ye.T. Astsatryan, M.O. Muradyan and L.S. Shustko enter their boxes.

Deputy S.Kh. Tonoyan, chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet, declares the Second Session of the Armenian Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, open.

The session participants stood in honor of Deputy E.G. Mirzabekya, vice president of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, who had died since the preceding session.

The deputies unanimously approved the session agenda and order of business.

The following questions were submitted for examination by the session:

1--On the Armenian state plan for economic and social development for 1981 and on progress in fulfillment of the Armenian state plan for 1980.

2--On the ASSR state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Armenian state budget for 1979.

3--On a draft proposition on the Armenian legal profession.

4--On ratification of Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

Deputy G.S. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosplan, delivered a report "On the Armenian State Plan for Economic and Social Development for 1981 and on Progress in Fulfillment of the Armenian State Plan for Economic and Social Development for 1980."

Deputy Dzh. A. Dzhanoyan, Armenian finance minister, delivered a report "On the Armenian State Budget for 1981 and the Implementation of the Armenian State Budget for 1979."

There were debates on the reports. The following deputies spoke: Mo. Muradyan (Yerevan Totoventskiy Electoral Okrug), E.M. Kirakosyan (Leninakansayat-Novyy Electoral Okrug), G.A. Gambaryan (Kirovankanagayanskiy Electoral Okrug), Zh.S. Avetisyan (Ayntapskiy Electoral Okrug, Massisskiy Rayon), G.O. Gambaryan (Kirovakanisaakyanskiy Electoral Okrug), O.A. Keleshyan (Ararat-Zavodskiy Electoral Okrug), L.M. Bagdasaryan (Met-Savanskiy Electoral Okrug Kalininskiy Rayon), M.A. Zurabyan (Yerevan Bashindzhagyanskiy Electoral Okrug), M.A. Semerdzhyan (Yerevan Ayegezorskiy Electoral Okrug).

The first meeting of the Second Session of the Armenian Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, was declared closed.

Today, 13 November, the session of the Armenian Supreme Soviet continues its work.

Tadzhik: Day One

LD110803 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 1

[Tadzhikta "Information Report on Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] On 18 November the Second Session of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, opened in the Hall of Sessions of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet.

It was 1000 hours. The places in the Presidium were taken by members and candidate members of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Bureau M.B. Babayev, G.B. Bobosadykova, A.D. Dadabayev, I.F. Dedov, L.K. Karmyshev, R.N. Nabiyev, Ye. I. Perventsev, Y.I. Polukarov, D.R. Rasulov, M.Kh. Khlov, Y.Ve. Novichkov, Yu.A. Shakarimov and A.Kh. Khaydarov; members of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet.

The following agenda was approved:

1. The state plan for the Tadzhik SSR's economic and social development for 1981 and the course of the fulfillment of the state plan for the Tadzhik SSR's economic and state development in 1980.

2. The Tadzhik SSR state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Tadzhik SSR state budget for 1979.

3. The draft law "On the Tadzhik SSR Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies."

4. The confirmation of the decrees of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The session turned to the examination of the first question on the agenda.

D.Z. Gachechiladze, first deputy chairman of the republic's Gosplan, delivered the report "On the State Plan for the Tadzhik SSR's economic and social development of 1981 and the course of the fulfillment of the state plan for the Tadzhik SSR's economic and social development in 1980."

D.L. Lafizov, the republic's minister of finances, delivered the report "On the Tadzhik SSR state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Tadzhik SSR State Budget for 1979."

Deputy M. Abdulvasiyev, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet plan and budget commission, delivered the coreport of the plan and budget and other standing commissions of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet "On the State Plan for the Tadzhik SSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981 and the Course of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1980; On the Tadzhik SSR State Budget for 1981 and the Implementation of the Tadzhik SSR State Budget for 1979."

The following deputies took part in the debates: A.F. Rasulov (No 232 Electoral Okrug imeni Krupskoy), chairman of the Leninabad Gorispolkom; B.A. Vasilyev (No 46 Yuzhnyy Electoral Okrug), second secretary of the Dushanbe Gorkom; A.T. Kasymova (No 54 Pravdinskiy Electoral Okrug), Tadzhik SSR minister of consumer services; V.N. Petrov (No 129 Lakhutinskiy Electoral Okrug), general director of the Khovaling experimental agroindustrial association for stockraising for meat; M. Zoirov (No 104 Leninskiy Electoral Okrug), electric welder at the Tadzhikgodroenergostroy Trust's Ordzhonikidzebad house construction combine; N.A. Kartashov (No 160 Kyzylkalinskiy Electoral Okrug), second secretary of the Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Obkom; and T. Mirkhalikov (No 275 Leninskiy Electoral Okrug), Tadzhik SSR minister of light industry.

With that the morning sitting ended.

The discussion of the reports was continued at the evening sitting, which was opened by M. Salikhov, deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet.

The following deputies took part in the debates: N. Sulaymonov (No 138 Tugaraksiy Electoral Okrug), first secretary of the Voseyskiy Raykom; Kh. G. Salakhova (No 17 Nagornyy Electoral Okrug), master baker at the Dushanbe bread baking industry production association; S. Beknazarov (No 339 Khorogskiy Electoral Okrug), first secretary of the Khorog Gorkom; M. Abduzhaborova (No 335 Kulangirksiy Electoral Okrug), deputy director for training and educational work at the No 29 secondary school, Khodzhentskiy Rayon; U. Kurbanov (No 310 Obbordonskiy Electoral Okrug), first secretary of the Matchinskiy Raykom; S.O. Bazarova (No 205 Ittifoksiy Electoral Okrug), tractor driver at the Azerbaijan Kolkhoz, Kuybyshevskiy Rayon; M. Kasimov (No 204 Uyalinskiy Electoral Okrug), chairman o the Tadzhikplodvinprom agroindustrial association; and U.A. Aloviddinov (No 67 Almosinskiy Electoral Okrug), first secretary of the Gissarskiy Raykom.

D.S. Gachechiladze, first deputy chairman of the republic's Gosplan, delivered the concluding speech on the state plan for the Tadzhik SSR's economic and social development for 1981 and the course fulfillment of the plan in 1980.

The Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law on the state plan for the Tadzhik SSR's economic and social development for 1981. A resolution was also adopted on the course of the fulfillment of the state plan for the Tadzhik SSR's economic and social development in 1980.

Deputy D.L. Lafizov, Tadzhik SSR minister of finances, delivered the concluding speech on the Tadzhik SSR state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the republic's state budget for 1979.

The Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the Tadzhik SSR state budget for 1981 taking into account the amendments introduced by the plan and budget and other standing commissions of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet and adopted the law on the Tadzhik SSR state budget for 1981 and a resolution on the confirmation of the report on the implementation of the Tadzhik SSR state budget for 1979.

With that the evening sitting ended. The republic's Supreme Soviet session will continue its work on 19 November.

Tadzhik: Day Two

LD121243 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTAN in Russian 20 Nov 80 p 1

[TADZHIKTA "Information Report on Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] The second session of the Tadzhik Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, continued its work 19 November in the Tadzhik Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions.

The session was opened by deputy U.Kh. Khasanov, chairman of the Tadzhik Supreme Soviet.

The Supreme Soviet heard a report from Deputy N.Z. Zaripova, deputy chairman of the Tadzhik Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the commission to prepare the draft law "on the Tadzhik SSR Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies," entitled "On the Tadzhik SSR Draft Law 'On the Tadhik SSR Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies.'"

The following deputies spoke in the debate on the report: B.R. Akhmadaliyev (Nidzhoninskiy Electoral Okruk 281), chairman of Leninabadskiy Oblispolkox; T. Dodabayev (Orzhonikidzevskiy Electoral Okrug 196), first secretary of Kolkhozabadskiy Raykom; Sh. Makhmudov (Chinorskiy Electoral Okrug 268), Tadzhik SSR minister of justice; and I.R. Sharipov (Mekhnatabadskiy Electoral Okrug 148), chairman of the Lenin Kolkhoz, Moskovskiy Rayon.

The Tadzhik Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law "On the Tadzhik SSR Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies." It also adopted a Tadzhik Supreme Soviet resolution on procedure for the entry into force of the law "On the Tadzhik SSR Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies."

The Supreme Soviet heard a report from Deputy I.R. Rakhimova, secretary of the Tadzhik Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees adopted in the period between the 1st and 2d sessions of the Tadzhik Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation" and adopted appropriate laws and resolutions.

With this, the Second Session of the Tadzhik Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, ended.

Turkmen Session

LD121159 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Turkmen Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] On 18 November at 1000 the Second Session of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, began in the Supreme Soviet Conference Hall in Ashkhabad.

Deputy O. Ovezgeldyyev, Turkmen Supreme Soviet chairman, and Deputies E.M. Ovezova and P.Ya. Shcheblykin, deputy chairmen, took their places.

Boxes were occupied by Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau members P.A. Annaorazov; M.G. Gapurov; V.F. Zhulenev; Ch.S. Karryyev; N.V. Makarakin; G.S. Mishchenko; M.M. Mollayeva; V.M.Pereudin; M.G. Schmidt and B. Yazkuliyev; and Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau candidate members A.A. Duryyev and O.I. Ishankuliyeva.

Deputy O. Ovezgeldyyev, chairman of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet, declared the session open. The deputies and guests stood in honor of the memory of deceased Deputy B.F. Burashnikov.

At the suggestion of the chairman, speaking on behalf of the Council of Elders, the Turkmen Supreme Soviet ratified the agenda and order of work for the session.

The following questions are included in the session agenda:

1--On the Turkmen SSR state plan for economic and social development for 1981 and progress in fulfillment of the Turkmen SSR state plan for economic and social development for 1980.

2--On the Turkmen state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Turkmen SSR state budget for 1979.

3--On the Turkmen SSR drafty law on Turkmen oblast soviets.

4--On the ratification of Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The Turkmen Supreme Soviet heard a report by Deputy V. Ye. Abramov, Turkmen Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Gosplan chairman, on the Turkmen SSR state plan for economic and social development for 1981 and on progress in fulfillment of the Turkmen SSR state plan for economic and social development for 1980; and a report by Deputy Kh. Sukhanov, Turkmen finance minister, on the Turkmen state budget for 1981 and the execution of the Turkmen SSR state budget for 1979.

Deputy Yu.L. Kireyev, Turkmen Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission chairman, gave the coreport of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget and sector commissions on the Turkmen state plan for social and economic development for 1981 and progress in fulfilling the Turkmen state plan for economic and social development for 1980, on the Turkmen state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Turkmen state budget for 1979.

The following deputies spoke in the debates on the questions under discussion: O. Bayramdurdyev (Shdanovskiy Electoral Okrug No 56), U.R. Shamuratov (Tommak-Yapskiy Electoral Okrug No 253), R.A. Annayev (Mayskiy Electoral Okrug No 289), N.V. Sheremetyev (Bereketskiy Electoral Okrug No 320), M.A. Govshakov (Karamanskiy Electoral Okrug No 77), V.G. Otchertsov (Steklozavodskiy Electoral Okrug No 33), A. Mamiliyev (Sovet-Yabskiy Electoral Okrug No 226), O.A. Kurbanova (Primorskiy Electoral Okrug No 107), A. Khatamov (Chekirskiy Electoral Okrug No 301), L.I. Rashevskiy (Aki-Bayskiy Electoral Okrug No 165), B. Tagandurdyyev (Krasnoarmeyskiy Electoral Okrug No 97), L.A. Kruglyakov (Gulistanskiy Electoral Okrug No 210), S. Rozmetov (Teze-Yarmyshskiy Electoral Okrug No 259), N. Alovov (Chardzhou Yugo-Vostochniy Electoral Okrug No 281).

Deputy V.Ye. Abramov, Turkmen Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Gosplan chairman, delivered a concluding speech on the question of the Turkmen state plan for economic and social development for 1981 and on progress in fulfilling the Turkmen state plan for economic and social development for 1980.

The Supreme Soviet adopted a law on the Turkmen state plan for economic and social development for 1981 and a resolution on progress in fulfilling the Turkmen state plan for economic and social development for 1980.

Deputy Kh. Sukhanov, Turkmen finance minister, delivered a concluding speech on the question of the Turkmen state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Turkmen state budget for 1979.

The Supreme Soviet adopted a law on the Turkmen state budget for 1981 and a resolution on the implementation of the Turkmen state budget for 1979.

The session went on to examine the question of the Turkmen draft law on Turkmen oblast soviets.

Deputy B. Yazkuliyev, Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, delivered a report.

The following deputies spoke in the debate on this question on the agenda: T. Durdynazarov (Akcha-Kuyminskiy Electoral Okrug No 111), V.I. Arinin (Pushkinskiy Electoral Okrug No 32), Ya. Shamuradov (Selskiy Electoral Okrug No 172), and M.N. Kartseva (Kosmonavtskiy Electoral Okrug No 267).

The Turkmen Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Turkmen law on Turkmen oblast soviets and a resolution on procedure for implementing it.

Then the Supreme Soviet heard a report by Depty O. Nazarovoy, Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary, on the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees submitted for ratification by the second session, and adopted appropriate laws and resolutions.

At the republic Council of Ministers' suggestion, the Turkmen Supreme Soviet released K. Sakhatmuradov from his duties as agriculture minister in connection with his transfer to other work. G.G. Gurbanov was appointed Turkmen agriculture minister.

At the suggestion of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Council of Elders Deputy B. Khaydarov was elected chairman of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Commission for Agriculture and Nature Protection, and deputy G.S. Mishchenko was released from these duties.

Here the Second Session of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, ended its work.

Moldavia: Day One

LD121433 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA Moldaviva in Russian 21 Nov 80 p 1

[ATEM report: "Along the Path Outlined by the Party: The Second Session of the 10th Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The Soviet people received the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions, the plenum speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the materials of the fourth USSR Supreme Soviet Session as a combat action program. The Moldavian SSR's working people, like all the Soviet people, are fully resolved to implement the plans of the motherland's party.

The second session of the 10th Moldavian Supreme Soviet opened on 20 November.

Comrades. L.I. Bodyul, P.V. Voronin, S.K. Grossu, G.I. Yeremey, Ye.P. Kalenik, I.P. Kalin, N.V. Merenishchev, P.P. Petrik, B.N. Savochko, G.A. Stepanov, G.G. Dygay, N.M. Zaychenko, N.D. Polyakov, I.G. Ustiyan and P.I. Shapu were greeted by the deputies with prolonged applause.

At the chairman's table were Deputy P.P. Botsu, chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet, and Deputies D.V. Kretsul, V.A. Protsenko, V.T. Stog and V.I. Chebanenko, depouty chairment of the republic Supreme Soviet. In the boxes were members of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium, ministers and chairmen of state committees.

Deputy P.P. Botsu, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet, opened the session.

The session participants stood in honor of K.F. Ilyashenko and V.M. Zyubchenko, deputies of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet, who had died since the last session.

The report of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet's Credentials Commission, on the verification of the authority of deputies elected in place of defeated deputies, was delivered by commission chairman Deputy Ye. M. Karayon. The Supreme Soviet decided to recognize the authority of Deputies V.S. Solovyeva and M.M. Tintyuk, elected for Tiraspol Tsentralnyy and Tkachenkovskiy electoral okrugs.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously confirmed the following agenda:

1--On the state plan for the Moldavian SSR's economic and social development for 1981 and on progress in fulfilling the state plan for the Moldavian SSR's economic and social development in 1980.

2--On the Moldavian SSR state budget for 1981 and on the implementation of the Moldavian SSR state budget in 1979.

3--On draft proposals concerning the Moldavian SSR legal profession.

4--Ratification of Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

Deputy I.G. Ustiyan, deputy chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan, delivered the report "On the State Plan for the Moldavian SSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981 and on Progress in Fulfilling the State Plan for the Moldavian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1980."

Deputy I.A. Savvin, Moldavian minister of finance, delivered the report "On the Moldavian State Budget for 1981 and On the Implementation of the Moldavian State budget in 1979."

Deputy A.V. Valovskiy, chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission, then delivered the coreport of the planning and budget committee and other permanent committees of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet "On the State Plan for the Moldavian SSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981 and on Progress in Fulfilling the State Plan for the Moldavian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1980, on the Moldavian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1980, on the Moldavian State Budget for 1981 and on the Implementation of the Moldavian State Budget in 1979."

Deputy N.I. Uzun, chairman of Kishinev Gorispolkom; Deputy A.I. Kozhemyachenko, vegetable growing team leader from Slobodzeyskiy Rayon's Michubin Kolkhoz; Deputy I.I. Arnaut, first secretary of Chadyr-Lungskiy raykom; Deputy V.A. Ryabchich, first deputy chairman of the Moldavian Kolkhoz Council; Deputy A.P. Savchenko, general manager of Beltsy's Moldselmash Scientific-Production Association; Deputy G.M. Zhitnyek, Maldavian minister of light industry; and Deputy N.V. Gutsan, chairman of Lazovskiy Rayon's Lenin Kolkhoz spoke in the debate.

After an adjournment, the afternoon session was chaired by V.A. Protsenko, deputy chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet.

Deputy V.S. Korniyenko, first secretary of Strachenskiy Raykom; Deputy Ye. G. Porchesku, chairman of Faleshtskiy Rayispolkom; Deputy V.I. Mastyayev, first secretary of Bessarabskiy Raykom; Deputy T.I. Gortovlyuk, worker of the Rybnitsa sugar alcohol combines; Deputy M.F. Lupashku, Moldavian minister of agriculture; Deputy Kh.V. Zhornyak, diesel locomotive driver of Bendery's G.I. Staryy locomotive depot; Deputy V.K. Vyshku, chairman of the Moldavian Potrebsoyuz Board; Deputy V.G. Sinev, chairman of Tiraspol Gorispolkom; Deputy V.K. Yarutin, Moldavian minister of rural construction; Deputy N.A. Batyr, teacher of Moldavian language and literature at Rezinskiy Rayon's Yekimoutsy Secondary School; Deputy A.S. Konstantinov, Moldavian minister of culture, and Deputy R.P. Khachaturyan, general manager of the Yalozeny Scientific-Production Agroindustrial Association, spoke in the debate which continued on the questions under discussion.

The Moldavian Supreme Soviet session continues work today.

Moldavian: Day Two

LD121607 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIAN in Russian 22 Nov 80 p 1

[ATEM report under the general headline "Second Moldavian Supreme Soviet Session, 10th Convocation"]

[Text] The Second Session of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, continued its work on 21 November. In the presidium were Comrades I.I. Bodyul, P.V. Voronin, S.K. Grossu, G.I. Yeremey, Ye. P. Kalenik, I.P. Kalin, N.V. Merenishchev, P.P. Petrik, B.N. Savochko, G.A. Stepanov, G.G. Dygay, N.D. Polyakov, I.G. Ustiyan and P.I. Shapa.

Deputy P.P. Potsu, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet, was at the chairman's table.

The session continued discussing the questions of the Moldavian state plan of economic and social development for 1981 and progress in fulfilling the Moldavian state plan of economic and social development in 1980, the Moldavian state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Moldavian state budget for 1979. Speaking in the debate were Deputy P.KH. Doychev, chairman of the Leovskiy Rayon Kolkhoz council agricultural production mechanization and electrification association; Deputy F.M. Maksim, chairman of Novoanenskiy Rayispolkom; Deputy K.A. Draganyuk, Moldamvian minister of health, and Deputy D.S. Chebotar, first secretary of Glodyanskiy Party Raykom. A proposal to end the debate on the first and second items on the agenda was unanimously adopted.

Deputy I.G. Ustiyan, deputy chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan, delivered a concluding report on the question of the Moldavian state plan of economic and social development for 1981 and progress in fulfilling the Moldavian state plan of economic and social development in 1980. The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a Moldavian law on the state plan of economic and social development for 1981 and a resolution on progress in fulfilling the state plan in 1980.

Deputy I.A. Savvin, Moldavian minister of finance, delivered a concluding report on the question of the Moldavian state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Moldavian state budget for 1979. The session unanimously adopted a Moldavian law on the state budget for 1981 and a resolution on ratification of the report on the implementation of the Moldavian state budget for 1979.

Deputy V.M. Volosyuk, Moldavian minister of justice, delivered a report on the third item on the agenda--"On the Moldavian Draft Statute on the Legal Profession." The session unanimously adopted a Moldavian law on the ratification of the Moldavian statute on the legal profession.

Deputy I.P. Kalin, chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium, took the floor. He reported that Deputy G.T. Aftenyuk had asked to be released from his duties as deputy chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium in connection with his deteriorating health. Having considered the application, the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium considered it possible to meet his request and at the same time submitted a proposal to elect Deputy G.T. Aftenyuk a member of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I.P. Kalin went on to say that the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium submitted a proposal coordinated with the Moldavian of Central Committee to elect Deputy S.S. Sidorenko a deputy chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium and to release him from his duties as chairman of the Moldavian State Committee for Vocational and Technical education. S.S. Sidorenko has great experience of work in party and trade union organizations and in public education establishments. There is complete confidence that he will justify the high trust shown in him.

A proposal was adopted to release Deputy G.T. Aftenyuk from his duties as deputy chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium in connection with his retirement. A proposal was unanimously adopted to elect Deputy S.S. Sidorenko a deputy chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium, releasing him from his duties as chairman of the Moldavian State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. Deputy G.T. Aftenyuk was elected a member of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The session released Deputy N.P. Kiriyak from her duties as a member of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet commission for maternity, child development and the life and work of women in connection with her appointment as deputy chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers.

Then the session heard a report by Deputy A.V. Melnik, secretary of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium, "On the Ratification of Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees" and adopted corresponding laws and resolutions. With this the second Session of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, concluded its work.

PRAVDA ON DISCUSSION OF DRAFT 'MAIN GUIDELINES'

LD121515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Important Task of Party Organizations"]

[Excerpt] The draft "Main Guidelines" open up new horizons of the draft. Every figure is vivid evidence of mature socialism's great creative potential and of the fact that concern for the people's material and cultural living standards and for the creation of the best conditions for the individual's all-round development was and remains the supreme aim of the party's economic strategy.

Discussion of the draft, submitted by the party Central Committee for nationwide examination, has begun everywhere. This is a great and extraordinarily crucial political campaign in which many millions of people--in essence, the country's entire adult populations--will be participating.

"This discussion must be given a purposeful character," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted when addressing the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, "so that it contributes to an upsurge in all economic activity."

The main task for party organizations and the ideological aktivs is to impart a profound political content and a businesslike nature to the discussion and to link it more closely with the specific tasks of labor collectives and national economic sectors. Each person must be imbued with a clear understanding of the meaning and significance of the party's projected plans and prospects for the continued growth of the Soviet economy, science and culture and must be tangibly aware of his place, role and responsibility in the overall system.

Questions of increasing social production of efficiency, the intensive development of the economy, the improvement of planning and administration, the establishment of the necessary conditions for highly productive labor by every worker and the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets are being placed at the center of attention in the discussion by party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of the draft "Main Guidelines." This theme is expected to reverberate with full voice at party and workers' meetings in labor collectives, during studies in the political instruction system, in speeches by rapporteurs, political informers and agitators and at forthcoming oblast and kray party conferences and at union republic Communist Party congresses.

At the same time, the fullest possible account must be taken of working people's business-like recommendations and criticisms expressed during the discussion and people's creative energy must be directed toward seeking and making maximum use of internal economic reserves, saving materials and resources, strengthening organization and labor discipline and vigorously combatting mismanagement and extravagance, misappropriation of socialist property, exaggeration of data and other negative phenomena. Ministries, departments, party, Soviet and economic organs should immediately implement proposals and remarks which help to improve the work of enterprises and institutions and should expeditiously resolve questions which emerge concerning the satisfaction of people's needs and requirements.

The central idea during the explanation and discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft must be that in the new 5-year plan the party, just as before, is channeling the main forces and resources into aims of peaceful creation and the improvement of Soviet people's life. All our successes and the level of the people's well-being are decisively determined by the masses' creative initiative and by the labor efforts, awareness and conscientiousness of every Soviet person. "Labor alone," the draft "Main Guidelines" say, "is the source for increasing national wealth. Society can only distribute what has been produced. Thus, the higher the results of labor, the stronger the socialist motherland's might will be, the more fully individual and social demands will be satisfied and the higher Soviet people's standard of living will be."

The draft "Main Guidelines" embrace essentially all aspects of our life and labor. The explanation and discussion of the draft requires the active participation of leading cadres and experts of the national economy, scientists, pace-setters and innovators in labor and artistic and cultural figures. The various forms and resources from the rich arsenal of our propaganda and mass political agitation must be used with the utmost efficiency. This work must be carried out profoundly and consistently, with no show or ballyhoo, not avoiding or glossing over the shortcomings, difficulties and unresolved problems, and without permitting any manifestation of superficiality, red tape or formalism.

GOSPLAN'S RYABOV CRITICIZES MANAGEMENT FAILURES

LD121715 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by Ya. Ryabov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan: "CPSU's Strategic Course"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee draft "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and for the Period Through 1990" is the fundamental document with which the Leninist Communist Party is approaching its 26th congress. It reflects the principled decisions adopted at the CPSU Central Committee plenums held since the 25th congress and the conclusions and points contained in the speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the most important questions of the country's economic and social development.

This document, which makes a great contribution to the theory and practice of building a new society, generalizes the practice of communist building in the USSR and takes account of the fraternal socialist countries' experience. It clearly expresses our party's will consistently to continue implementing its economic strategy in the eighties. The highest aim of this strategy is the steady raising of the people's material and cultural living standards and the creation of better conditions for the comprehensive development of the individual on the basis of further raising the efficiency of all social production, increasing labor productivity and enhancing the Soviet people's social and labor activeness.

The comprehensive large-scale program of creation advanced by the party and the economically substantiated concept of communist building for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the period through 1990 are based on a firm foundation--the successes achieved during the 10th 5-Year Plan in creating the material and technical base of communism, in improving social relations and in educating the new person. "The past years have confirmed the correctness of the economic strategy elaborated at the 24th and 25th party congresses," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum. "Our country's economic and defense potential has increased considerably. A big new step has been taken in developing the whole national economy and in resolving great and important social tasks."

What is the basis of our forward movement in the eighties? The Soviet Union today possesses tremendous national wealth in excess of R2.5 trillion excluding the value of land and forests. Two-thirds of this wealth is made up of fixed capital, whose value has reached R1.72 trillion--which is 40 percent above the 1975 level. The decisive part of this--fixed production capital--exceeds R1.1 trillion. And, most important, over the past 5 years this fixed production capital has been renewed by approximately one-third, and by more than 40 percent in agriculture. The society of mature, developed socialism possesses an industrial potential capable of doubling the volume of production every 15 years. And here--something which is very important--the sectors which determine technical progress in all sectors of the economy are developing at a faster pace.

On the basis of the consistent implementation of the party's modern agrarian policy elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum our socialist agriculture is becoming increasingly industrial in nature and less dependent on the vagaries of nature. In the 10th 5-Year Plan the average annual grain yield has exceeded 200 million tons for the first time in our country's history.

The stable development of the national economy in the 10th 5-Year Plan has permitted the consistent implementation of the broad social program elaborated by the 25th party congress. Over the 5 years funds worth R329 billion more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan have been allocated from the national income to raise the people's living standards.

In short, a big step has been taken in the development of the national economy in the 10th 5-Year Plan. But the achievements in developing the economy and resolving social tasks could undoubtedly have been weightier if fuller use had been made of the advantages of running a planned economy, if the policy outlined by the party of increasing production efficiency had been fulfilled consistently and if the level of executive and labor discipline and management methods had not lagged behind modern demands. We failed to overcome the trends toward a lower capital-output ratio and higher materials-intensiveness in production owing to overconsumption of material resources against established norms and the failure to fulfill the 5-year-plan targets for production of the most efficient types of materials. All this has hindered the transfer of the national economy to the path of intensive development.

On the whole, though the results of the 10th 5-Year Plan attest that the USSR is entering the eighties with a strong economic, scientific and technical potential and highly skilled cadres. This makes it possible successfully to resolve the more complex and larger-scale tasks of the coming period of communist building.

In accordance with the CPSU's long-term economic strategy aimed at creating the material and technical base of communism, developing social relations and shaping the new person, the draft "Main Directions" defines a range of tasks which are to be resolved in the eighties. These are, above all, tasks in the sphere of strengthening and developing the Soviet people's socialist way of life, the social progress of society and the further growth of the people's well-being. To these ends it is planned to ensure society's further economic progress, profound qualitative changes in material production and the improvement of its structure on the basis of all possible utilization of the achievements of modern science and technology, progressive technology, the improvement of planned management of the economy and the full utilization of the economic laws of developed socialism in the interests of the transition to a primarily intensive path of development. Here national economic resources are coneentrated on resolving targeted comprehensive programs such as the food program, on developing the production of consumer goods and services, developing machine building, power generation and transportation, reducing the use of manual labor and so forth.

As we see, the CPSU's economic strategy clearly defines both its chief aim--the steady enhancement of the people's well-being--and the ways, means and methods of achieving that chief aim. The 11th 5-Year Plan is to be an important stage in the realization of the aforesaid long-term tasks. It is designed to make a substantial contribution to the transfer of the Soviet economy to the preferential use of intensive development factors--which is a very important condition for resolving social problems and further strengthening the country's economic potential.

The CPSU Central Committee draft envisages increasing the contributions of all sectors of the economy to directly resolving the chief task of the 5-year-plan, which is to ensure the further enhancement of the Soviet people's well-being. This is reflected, above all, in the growth of the country's national income by 18-22 percent--which signifies growth in the scale of its increase--as well as in the change of proportions in its use in favor of increasing the share of resources for purposes of consumption.

The estimates for the CPSU Central Committee draft provide for increasing preferential growth of the consumption fund in the national income, that is, resources channeled directly into satisfying the Soviet people's growing current requirements. As a result, the consumption fund's share in the national income will increase to 77 percent against the 75 percent expected in 1980 and the 73.4 percent in 1975. As a result of this alone the volume of consumption of material wealth by the population will increase by R10-12 billion in 1985 against 1980.

The material basis for the consumption fund's growth will be the growth rate envisaged for agricultural production by the CPSU Central Committee draft--a growth rate higher than in the 10th 5-Year Plan--as well as for consumer goods production (industry's Group B), which will increase 27-29 percent against 21 percent in the current 5-year plan. Here industry's Group B will develop at a rate somewhat in excess of the growth rate for industry's Group A. This stems from the party's economic strategy, which provides for the economy's increasingly profound shift toward resolving the diverse tasks associated with enhancing the people's well-being.

The policy of accelerating scientific and technical progress, introducing its achievements into practice as quickly as possible and intensifying social production in the 11th 5-Year Plan manifests itself most clearly in the indicators for labor productivity growth--23-25 percent in industry, 22-24 percent in the public sector of agriculture and 15-17 percent in construction. This growth is ensured by a range of measures for the retooling of production and for its mechanization and automation. As a result of all labor productivity growth factors 17 million workers will be conditionally released in the national economy in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee draft provides for a considerable improvement in the use of material resources. During the 5-year period, for example, it is planned to ensure a saving of fuel and energy resources to the tune of 160-170 million tons of ideal fuel and an average reduction of no less than 18-20 percent in the specific consumption of rolled ferrous metals in machine building and metalworking. The construction of thermal electric power stations is concentrated in regions with relatively inexpensive fuel--the Kansko-Achinskiy and Ekibastuzskiy regions. Paramount significance is also attached to making more efficient use of material resources in agriculture and to improving the preservation of produce.

The volume of capital investments in the national economy will increase 12-15 percent during 1981-1985. When distributing them to sectors of the national economy account is taken of the need to establish the priority development of sectors which ensure the stable and balanced nature of expanded reproduction and the solution of the food problem. It is planned to increase considerably their share in the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises on the basis of comprehensive mechanization and automation and new technological processes.

In connection with the need to accelerate the pace of technical progress the party devotes great attention to training skilled workers and specialists for the national economy.

The multifaceted and complex tasks of further developing the national economy undoubtedly demand a substantial improvement in planning and in the style and methods of management, an improvement in the work of the whole economic mechanism, the enhancement of business-like and operational efficiency in all links of the economy and the development of the initiative and creative activeness of labor collectives and working people. The CPSU Central Committee draft provides for extensive measures in this sphere, too.

Our Leninist party is approaching the 26th congress with a clear-cut action program. Soviet people unanimously and warmly approve of the party's plans and perceive them as their own vital cause. And this constitutues a reliable guarantee of their fulfillment and of our country's successful advance along the path toward communism.

REPUBLIC CP PLENUMS MEET, DISCUSS BUDGETS

Tadzhik SSR

LD111137 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 18 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] The routine, 20th Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Plenum was held 17 November in Dushanbe. Taking part in its work were obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries; oblispolkom, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen; republic ministry and department leaders; apparatus executives of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, the Tadzhik Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, the Tadzhik Trade Union Council and the Tadzhikistan Lenin Komsomol Central Committee; republic trade union committee chairmen; and mass media personnel.

The plenum discussed the question of "The Results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic's Party, Soviet and Economic Organs and Trade Union and Komsomol Organizations to Implement the Plenum Resolution and the Propositions and Conclusions Set Forth in the Speech at the Plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

The report was delivered by D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee.

The following took part in the debate on the report: D.Z. Gachechiladze, first deputy chairman of the republic Gosplan; D.L. Lafizov, republic minister of finance; G.P. Pallayev, first secretary of Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Obkom; Yu. A. Shakarimov, first secretary of Dushanbe Gorkom; A.I. Babayev, first secretary of Gorno-Badakhshanskiy Obkom; B.R. Akhmadaliyev, chairman of Leninabadskiy Oblispolkom; Z. Zayniddinov, team leader on the Turkmenistan Sovkhoz, Vakhshskiy Rayon; O. Berdiyev, first secretary of Dzhirgatalskiy Raykom; L.I. Kiryanova, weaver at Dushanbe's N.K. Krupskaya silk combine; I. Khayeyev, Tadzhik minister of the meat and dairy industry; and N.V. Lunev, first secretary of Kulyab Gorkom.

In the resolution that was adopted the plenum wholly approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade L I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and took them as the basis for the organizational and political activity of all party, soviet and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations. The resolution envisages taking additional measures to successfully complete the 10th 5-Year Plan, fulfill and overfulfill the 1981 plans and make fuller use of intensive factors for the national economy's development in the interests of further improving the people's well-being.

The plenum largely approved the draft Tadzhik SSR state economic and social development plan and draft Tadzhik SSR state budget for 1981, and recommended that they be submitted for the consideration of the next Tadzhik Supreme Soviet session.

The plenum participants assured the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that Tadzhikistan's communists and all its working people will do everything possible to successfully implement the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum decisions and will fittingly greet the 26th party congress with new labor achievements.

Turkmen SSR

LD111241 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Turkmen CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] On 17 November the 24th Turkmen CP Central Committee plenum took place. M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, gave a report on the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the tasks of the republic party organization arising from the plenum decisions and the speech at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The following spoke in the debate on the report: V.Ye. Abramov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers and republic Gosplan chairman; Kh. Sukhanov, Turkmen finance minister; P. Annaorazov, first secretary of Ashkhabadskiy Obkom; A. Baymakhanova, Turkmen light industry minister; B. Atayev, first secretary of Tashauzskiy Obkom; Ye. G. Rybalov, Turkmen trade minister; R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of Chardzhouskiy Obkom; V. Ye. Bukanova, turbine shop machine operator at Bezmeinskiy GRES; R. Annayev, chairman of Maryyskiy Obispolkom; Ye. T. Mitrin, first secretary of Krasnovodskiy Obkom; A.A. Durdyyev, first secretary of Ashkhabad Gorkom; K. Khodzhamamedov, Turkemen consumer services minister; O. Dovletsakhatova, Ashkhabad City No 8 Polyclinic chief doctor; and K. Berdymuradov, first secretary of Karakumskiy Raykom.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question under examination.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum elected G.S. Mishchenko as member of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum confirmed Yu. K. Mogilevts as chief of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Agriculture Department.

The plenum transferred H. Orazmukhamedov from candidate to member of the Turkmen CP Central Committee.

There the Turkmen CP Gentral Committee plenum ended its work.

Kirgiz SSR

LD111310 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 11 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] On 10 November 1980 a regular Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum took place.

Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, gave a report "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Arising From its Decision and From the Speech at the Plenum of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

Speaking in the debate were comrades: S. Begaliyev, deputy chairman of the Kirgiz Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan; A. Toktonaliyev, Kirgiz finance minister; T.Kh. Koshoyev, first secretary of Oshskiy Obkom; A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of Issyk-Kulskiy Obkom; L.M. Yarovaya, worker at the Frunze Knitted Goods Production Association; K. Abdrayev, first secretary of Talasskiy Obkom; K.M. Moldobayev, first secretary of Frunze Gorkom; I.A. Dolgopolov, second secretary of Narynskiy Obkom; A. Mamyrov, corn-growers' teamleader at Toktogulskiy Rayons' Ketmen-Tyube Sovkhoz; I.P. Kondrashov, Kirgiz minister of agricultural construction; S. Abdrakmanov, first secretary of Tyupskiy Raykom; O. Atabekov, chairman of Bazar-Kurganskiy Rayon's Frunze Kolkhoz; E. Sarbagishev, first secretary of Tokmak Gorkom; M. Dzhumadylova, teamleader at Dzhety-Oguzskiy Rayon's Kuybyshev Kolkhoz; A. Savitakhunov, Kirgiz agriculture minister; and S. Ablesov, first secretary of Osh Gorkom.

The plenum adopted a resolution elaborated on this question, in which it wholly approved the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions and the conclusions and guidelines contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech, and adopted them as unswerving guidance and as a concrete action program for party, state and economic organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations of the republic in fulfilling the next tasks in communist building.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum approved in the main the draft Kirgiz SSR state plan for economic and social development and the draft Kirgiz SSR state budget for 1981. The Kirgiz Council of Ministers was recommended to submit the aforementioned drafts for examination by the next Kirgiz Supreme Soviet session.

The plenum assured the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally that the communists and all the republic's working people will exert every effort and devote all their knowledge and experience to implementing the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions and to fittingly greeting Lenin's party's 26th congress.

Armenian SSR

LD111317 Yerevan KOMMUNIST Russian 12 Nov 80 p 1

["Information Report on Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A regular plenum of the Armenian CP Central Committee was held on 11 November.

The plenum discussed the question "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the Republican Party Organization's Tasks Arising from the Plenum Decisions and From the Plenum Speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

Comrade K.S. Kemirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, delivered a report.

The plenum heard the report "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR for 1981" by Comrade G.S. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Armenian Gosplan, and the report "On the Armenian SSR State Budget for 1981 and on the Implementation of the Armenian State Budget for 1979" by Comrade Dzh. A. Dzhanoyan, Armenian minister of finance.

Taking part in the report debate were Comrade A.A. Daniyelyan, secretary of Yerevan Gorkom; Comrade D.A. Artuyunyan, first secretary of Leninakan Gorkom; Comrade G.A. Kazaryan, a worker of the Kirovakan Knitwear Association; E.P. Avakyan, Armenian minister of industrial construction; Comrade V.R. Balayan, first secretary of Stepanavanskiy Raykom; Comrade A.A. Kandilyan, chief of the Transcaucasus Railroad Yerevan division; Comrade N.G. Avetisyan, kolkhoz member from Tsakhkalandzh Village, Echmiadzinskiy Rayon; and Comrade G. Kh. Arutyunyan, general manager of the Masis Footwear Production Association.

The plenum also heard the question "On the Kirakan Gorkom's Organizational and Political Work for a Fitting Greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress." Comrade G.A. Oganyan, first secretary of Kirovakan Gorkom, delivered a report.

Comrade G.M. Mugnetsyan, first secretary of Dilizhan Gorkom; Comrade Z.G. Sarkisyan, a worker of the Armelektrosvet Production Association's Yerevan electric lamp plant; Comrade R.A. Sukhudyan, first secretary of Idzhevanskiy Raykom; and Comrade T.S. Petikyan, chairman of Razdan Gorispolkom, spoke in the debate on the report.

The Armenian CP Central Committee plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question under discussion.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, delivered a closing speech at the plenum.

The Armenian CP Central Committee plenum finished work at this point.

Latvian SSR

LD111459 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 1

[LATINFORM "Information Report on Latvian CP Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] On 11 November 1980 a Latvian CP Central Committee plenum took place. The plenum discussed the question "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Arising from the Plenum's Decisions and the Speech at the Plenum of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, gave a report.

The Latvian CP Central Committee plenum examined the Latvian SSR draft state plan of economic and social development for 1981. M. L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Latvian Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan, gave a report on this question.

The questions of the draft Latvian state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the republic's state budget for 1979 were also examined. R.V. Praude, Latvian finance minister, gave a report.

There was a debate on the reports. Taking part were Ya.Ya. Vagris, first secretary of Riga Gorkom; K.K. Rutenberg, first secretary of Talsinksiy Raykom; Hero of Socialist Labor G.M. Grinev, checker at the V.I. Lenin Production Association; P.A. Kruminsh, first secretary of Valmiyerskiy Raykom; V.A. Dyrchenko, chief of the Latvina Maritime Steamship Line; V.P. Volodin, secretary of the Daugavpils chemical fiber plant Komsomol committee; L.Ya. Berzin, first secretary of Madonskiy Raykom; and Ya.D. Tumovs-Bekis, Latvian consumer services minister.

The Latvian CP Central Committee plenum adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions discussed.

In the resolution on the first question the plenum wholly approved the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions and the program propositions and conclusions expressed in the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum and adopted them for permanent guidance and execution.

The plenum made it incumbent on the republic's gorkoms, raykoms, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, soviet and economic organs to make the basis of all their organizational, ideological, political and economic activity Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on fulfilling and overfulfilling economic and social development plans and making fuller use of intensive factors in economic development in the interests of a steady increase in the people's well-being.

The Latvian CP Central Committee plenum participants expressed the firm conviction that the republican party organization will successfully ensure completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan, mobilize all working people to successfully fulfill the 1981 targets, work persistently to implement the tasks proposed by the party and fittingly greet the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Latvian CP Central Committee plenum resolution "On the Draft Latvian SSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the Draft Latvian State Budget for 1981" is being published in the republican press.

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 10-13 DEC

LD120344/LD140738 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 10-13 December. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

10 December

Civil aviation has started dressing seedlings with mineral fertilizers in Turkmenia. The process will be carried out three times on cereal crops, which occupy 85,000 hectares in the republic--more than last year. Preference has been given to winter crops. (0100 GMT)

Sowing of winter grain crops has ended in Tadzhikistan. Around 190,000 hectares are sown to wheat, barley and other crops. Above-plan grain crops have been sown in Kurganskaya, Tyubskaya and Leninabadskaya Oblasts. Agricultureal workers in the republic continue plowing. (0700 GMT)

Leningradskaya, Kiyevskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts' stockbreeding farms have completed their 5-year plan for the sale of animal husbandry products ahead of schedule. They have promised to make supplementary deliveries of milk, meat and other products. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture announces that wintering of cattle in the country as a whole is proceeding in an organized manner. In Rostovskaya Oblast, for example, current milk yield from one cow is 0.5 kg higher than at the same time last year, and in Altayskiy Kray, even higher, with 800 grams. (1130 GMT)

An inspection of the condition for sowing winter crops has begun in Krasnodarskiy Kray. Almost 2 million hectares in the Kuban is sown to wheat and barley. The general condition of winter crops in Krasnodarskiy Kray is good. (1200 GMT)

11 December

Plowing of winter fallows is nearing completion in Tadzhikistan. This work has been completed on more than 90 percent of the area allocated to spring crops. Most attention is being given to the plowing of cotton plantations. They occupy more than 300,000 hectares. (0700 GMT)

12 December

Wheat will be grown on 1.5 million hectares in Omskaya Oblast next spring. (0200 GMT)

Rice was grown on more than 860,000 hectares in the country this year; this is more than double the amount grown in 1966-1970. The rice yield has increased considerably. The highest yield was in Uzbekistan, where 47.9 quintals per hectare were produced, and in Kazakhstan, where the yield was 49 quintals per hectare. In Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast a yield of 50 quintals per hectare was obtained on over 95,000 hectares. (0340 GMT)

13 December

A check on the condition of winter crops has begun in Krasnodarskiy Kray. Wheat and barley have been planted on almost 2 million hectares in the Kuban. Specialists have found the general condition of the winter crops to be good. More than 70 percent of all grain crop seeds have been brought to top sowing condition in Omskaya Oblast. Preference is being given to new, locally developed varieties like Omskaya-9 and Almax spring wheat. The winter has been unusually warm in Tadzhikistan. Farms are reporting that the sowing of winter grain has been completed. The grain has been sown on 190,000 hectares. The plowing of underwinter fallow is also nearing completion. Ninety percent of the area allocated for spring crops has been plowed. (0100 GMT)